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# Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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## THE BELFRY LIGHT.

A Touching Romance and Tragedy of the Sea.

"Now, who's that at the door this time o' night?" said Aunt Keziah, without stopping her needles.

But we spoke not a word; only Dolly, who sat on the stool beside me, clasped her hands on her blue-checked apron and her eyes looked large and bright in the firelight.

"Well?"—Aunt Keziah peered over her spectacles—"why don't you get up an' see?"

Then Dolly turned her gaze on me, and I put down the wood I was whittling into a boat and went to the door.

As I unlatched it another knock sounded, and then a gust of wind swung it open and pushed me behind it, and at the same time blew in a queer, witchlike figure, who, with her long cloak flapping about her, seemed swept straight to the fire on the gale. She stood there, her black eyes snapping first at Aunt Keziah, then at Dolly, while I forgot to close the door.

"Why, Mother Shello, how did you get across the meadow this night? David, shut the door," said Aunt Keziah.

"With the wind! With the wind!" the little old woman spoke in a cracked voice; and as she reached to stand her stick in the chimney corner, Dolly shrank back almost off the stool.

"Well, it's a wonder you don't get your death, that's all," said Aunt Keziah, still knitting. "David, fetch a chair."

Mother Shello perched herself on the proffered chair. Her feet did not reach the floor. Her quilted hood showed loose strands of sparse gray hair, and her eyes blinked sharply as she seized my jacket sleeve with one hand, which I thought looked like a bird's claw.

"Nice boy, good boy!" she said peering into my face. "He don't throw stones—no, no!"

I flushed hotly with guilt, and refused to meet her piercing eyes, for the day before I had thrown a stone at Captain, Mother Shello's cat, as I passed her cottage; and all the village knew that Mother Shello's cat was wondrous wise.

"No! no!" she repeated.

"No!" said Dolly, and then put her finger in her mouth.

Mother Shello's eyes blinked rapidly. "Bad boys stone Captain, and he knows 'em! Ay, he knows 'em all, every one! He follows 'em about! He knows a bit, does Captain! Nice boy, good boy!" The last words were addressed to me, and she smiled sidewise as she released my arm. I drew back, relieved, into the shadow of the chimney. Dolly was twisting her apron into a knot, but her great eyes were on Mother Shello. "Get my death, you say, Keziah Allan? Get my death?" croaked the old woman. "Not this night! There's death out yonder on the sea; there's life on land—life, life!" She began to croon to herself. Her skinny hands were locked together and her eyes were on the fire.

"You must ha' caught it, then," said Aunt Keziah, "or you'd never ha' got way over here in a wind like this."

"I ride! I ride!" muttered the old woman.

"'Tisn't a broom," said Dolly, putting a plump finger on the cane in the chimney corner and drawing it back suddenly.

"Ho! ho! Hear the baby! Would you like to ride some night, my pretty one, up, up, up where the doves whisper in the belfry?"

Dolly shook her head with a frightened look and drew back nearer me.

"Ah! you're afraid the naughty boys will stone you for a white dove? Nan hly boys, not good ones, like him!" She pointed a skinny finger at me, and in the shadow I felt her black eyes reading my thoughts, for that very day I had stoned a belfry dove, and the doves belonged to Letty, the parson's housekeeper.

"How they chatter and whisper, the doves that fly through the village, and carry away the words and doings of men! I know 'em! They've told me many a thing o' wild nights when I've gone to see if the lamp was set. Nights like this—the kind that washes 'em in, washes 'em in! Go look"—she nodded at me—"go see if the lamp is set in the belfry."

I went to the window and drew the curtain. A great wind shook the house. I heard the breakers battling far off, as I loved to imagine them in the night, making through the darkness the sounds of drum and cannon. Outside was solid blackness, save for one streak of light which shone straight outward—the light in the belfry tower.

"It's there," said I, returning to the chimney corner.

"So that's what brought you," spoke Aunt Keziah to the old woman. "I thought as much! Why don't you keep in your bed a night like this? The parson'll have the light set, never fear!"

"I couldn't lie quiet this night, not this night of Hallowmas, for thinking of 'em being washed in. The other was such as this, and the light went out—the light went out!"

She chanted the words, gazing into the fire.

"What put it out?" I asked, sitting down beside Dolly.

"Spirits! Bad spirits!"

"Humph! Owls and bats, more likely," said Aunt Keziah.

"They don't trouble it, you know that, Keziah Allen! It don't stay set unless I keep my eye on it, for the night they all washed in, it went out! The light went out!"

"It has gone out more than once when you were the first to notice it, that's the truth," said Aunt Keziah, her needles flying. "I don't believe you ever sleep o' nights!"

"Not nights like this, I can't lay quiet in my bed," said the old woman.

"Why not?" I asked, growing bolder.

"Spirits," she cried, with a sudden flame in her eye. "They're about such nights, boy, and they move the light, and in the morning they're all washed in—washed in on the sand!"

"Law, Mother Shello, there ain't been any wrecks washed in for a long time, and no spirits have been about in my day," spoke Aunt Keziah, soothingly. "I've heard tell of 'em often enough, but they must have left these parts a many a year ago. It's nothin' but the wind and the bats that puts the belfry light out."

But the old woman did not seem to hear her. She looked straight at the fire. Her fingers worked nervously and her lips moved.

"Tell about 'em," I said, and Dolly nodded shyly. Then Mother Shello uttered in rapid monotone the words she seemed to have been saying to herself. Her eyes were still on the flames. The wind shrieked in the chimney as she spoke.

"'Twas Becky and Mary Anna Steele and Marthy Allan—your mother, Keziah"—

Aunt Keziah nodded.

"All a-bakin' in the kitchen, a-gettin' ready for the weddin'. Big cakes and little cakes, an' hams, an' pies, an' chickens—rows an' rows of 'em. Marthy Allan a-reddin' up 'n' puttin' spruce and pine over the pictures, an' wipin' chiny, an' me in the winder. All day in the winder, lookin' 'cross the bay. Breakers like them a-roarin' now. Hear 'em! Listen to 'em! That's the kind! They'll wash 'em in! It was John Allan come runnin' up the path. I saw the wind bring him along. He burst in with the wind and spray, an' Marthy Allan dropped the best blue bowl.

"'There's a boat yonder,' he says—'his boat!'

"'Hush!' says Mary Anna, noddin' at the winder, an' John Allan throws up his arms and runs out, 'n' I after him, an' Marthy an' Mary Anna comin' behind. Ay, but 'twas gettin' dark, an' a monster sea was roarin'. We all stayed out a-waitin' for the boat. It got mighty dark, dark as night, an' we couldn't see a thing. I got a lantern out o' the kitchen an' climbed the belfry stairs unbeknown to 'em all. Ugh, but the bats hit hard an' screeched like all of 'em was doin' out yonder on shore! They hit my face and blinded my eyes, but I didn't mind. I set the lamp in the winder an' went down again—down, down. It shone far out to the boat. Ugh, how the breakers fought that night! He always could manage a boat, couldn't he, Keziah?" Aunt Keziah nodded.

"Then all of a sudden the light went out—clean out, Keziah!" The old woman's black eyes flashed.

"So I've heard tell," said Aunt Keziah.

"All were screechin' for light. They might ha' reached 'em. John Allan said so. They wouldn't let me go out 'n the water with one. I'd ha' done it, but 'twas all John Allan a-holdin' me on shore. But they were all washed in with the mornin'. Aha, they couldn't hold me then! 'Don't let her go!' cries Marthy, a-hangin' to me. But didn't I fling her down, an' away I went to meet 'em all a-layin' on the sand—Come early to the weddin'! They wouldn't let me carry him, John Allan wouldn't, but I went along, an' my hair blowin' on his face. I put on my white frock, an' my wreath on my hair—pretty hair, Keziah—"

And again Aunt Keziah nodded.

"An' I laughed at Marthy Allan an' Mary Anna a-cryin' an' wringin' their hand. 'Twas a nice mornin.' Go look"—the old woman suddenly turned her eyes from the fire, with a return of reason in them—"go look if it's set;" and again I went to the window, and again saw the line of light streaming from the belfry tower.

"Yes," I said, "it's there."

"Ay, then I'll get home," she muttered, and, reaching her stick, she wrapped her cloak around her and hobbled to the door.

"Are you going to ride in the air?" asked Dolly, whose eyes were heavy with sleep.

"Aye! aye! Hear the pretty baby! Yes, honey, I'll go on a puff o' wind!"

"Maybe you'd best stop here," said Aunt Keziah. But Mother Shello was at the door.

"Captain's awaitin'," she said, and as I lifted the latch she gave me a tap with her stick. "Nice boy, he don't throw stones—no, no!"

The wind rushed in and swept her outward into the darkness. I heard the breakers lash the beach, and the door slammed.

"Did she really first set the belfry light?" I asked, once more by the fire.

Aunt Keziah nodded.

"Long before my time. They say it's saved many a vessel, too."

"What put it out that night?" again I asked.

"Your grandmother used to say nobody ever knew. Owls or wind, most likely. They say the ship might ha' kept off the cape rock if there' been a light, but before another could be set it went down."

"Oh!" I exclaimed, and thought awhile. Dolly's curly head had drooped forward, and in the firelight her cheek was the color of the big roses Aunt Keziah kept for her jar of leaves.

"What did she mean by a wedding?" I asked, presently. "Whose wedding was it?"

"Her own," said Aunt Keziah, winding her yarn; "it was *his* boat. That's when her mind went, that night. She set a light in the belfry every night for many a year, till she got so old the parson got her out o' it and had it done. She's got some sense left, but she likes to tell the story over and over. Now, go to bed, both o' you!"

But Dolly could not get awake, and I took her in my arms. Her head dropped on my shoulder, and, as I started upstairs slowly, she murmured:

"Goin' to ride up 'n' up with the doves." Resting a minute on the steps, I kissed her rosy cheek, and looked back at Aunt Keziah.

"I wish I had known about it before," I said.

"Why?" she asked.

"Before I threw stones at Captain.'

"Oh, yes; the cat's all she's got now."

Aunt Keziah looked up, with the hearth-broom in her hand.

"David," she said, "you'd best remember always that when folks are cranky in this world, there's most times been a heap to make 'em so, only other folks don't think o' that part."—Outlook.

### In at the Finish.

Crossing a field one day President Lincoln, it is said, was pursued by an angry bull. He made for the fence, says Life's Calendar, but soon discovered that the bull was overtaking him. He then began to run around a haystack in the field and the bull pursued him, but in making the short circles around the stack Lincoln was the faster, and, instead of the bull catching him, he caught the bull and grabbed him by the tail. It was a firm grip and a controlling one. He began to kick the bull, and the bull bellowed with agony and dashed across the field, Lincoln hanging to his tail and kicking him at every jump, and as they flew along Lincoln yelled at the bull: "Darn you, who began this fight?"

## MEPHISTOPHELES IN CANADA.

Odd Superstitions of the Peasantry About His Manners and Customs.

In the legendary lore of Canada the devil plays a prominent part. He does not appear as the strong angel, who fell through pride, the enemy of God, but as the medieval devil of monkish legend, the petty persecutor of man, says a writer in Popular Science Monthly. In the rural districts of Canada Satan is supposed to be very active. His company may be looked for on all occasions. The accidental appearance of a little child in the room often betrays the presence of the evil spirit, as the poor innocent is sure to bewail itself vigorously. The Prince of Darkness may be met at a ball in the guise of a handsome young man who excels all the rustic gallants in appearance. He wears gloves to conceal his claws, and disregards the trammels of conventionality by keeping his hat on his head to hide his horns. He selects the prettiest girl in the room as his partner, but his choice is usually the village coquette, whose vanity or levity has exposed her to the evil influence. In the midst of the gayety a piercing cry is heard. A strong odor of brimstone becomes perceptible, and the attractive cavalier is wafted out of the window, carrying with him some useful domestic utensil, as, for instance, a stove or the frying pan. The girl may escape with a sharp scratch of a claw, particularly if she should happen to have a cross or a crucifix.

Canadian rusties never answer "Entrez" when a knock is heard at the door; they invariably respond: "Ouvez." This is founded upon the old legend of a young woman who replied "Entrez" to such a summons, when the devil came in and carried her off.

## ATE ITS OWN TAIL.

The Absurd Trick of One of the Central American Chameleons.

A traveler from Central America recently told rather an amusing story. "Down in my country," he said, "one of the first things you get acquainted with is a small, bright green lizard. They are quite tame, harmless and very lively. When caught by the tail they have a peculiar fashion of slipping away, leaving that appendage behind them.

"One afternoon I was sitting on my door-step watching one of these little creatures darting about for flies. It became quite bold, and in one of its quick movements jumped on my foot. I made a sudden grab and caught it by the tail. With a wriggle it was off, leaving that portion of its body still in my hand.

"As I had no particular use for it, I threw it on the ground. In a few minutes I noticed that a lot of ants had discovered the piece of tail, and were dragging it off as fast as they could to their hole close by. When they had arrived almost to their destination I noticed the lizard, a few inches away, intently watching the ants and his missing property.

"Just as the ants were making a final pull to their nest the lizard darted out among them, and, seizing his bit of a tail, swallowed it with evident relish."

## THE SHORTEST TWILIGHT.

Quito, the Capital of Ecuador, Leads the World in This Peculiarity.

The period of twilight shortens toward the equator and lengthens toward the poles. In other words, the less the thickness of air through which the rays of the setting sun have to pass the sooner darkness comes. From this it naturally follows that the region of the shortest twilight is the one which is situated nearest to the equator and at the greatest elevation.

These two conditions are combined in the region in which stands Quito, the capital of Ecuador. This plateau is nine thousand four hundred and forty-two feet above the level of the sea; it is also surrounded by mountains, twenty peaks, eleven of which rise beyond the snow line, being visible from the streets of the city. Added to this, it is only fifteen miles south of the equator; hence it has a shorter twilight than any other spot on the equator, partly because of the elevation, and partly because the western mountains intercept the rays of the setting sun and so cause darkness to follow daylight with greater rapidity than at any other spot on earth.

## PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

A Country That Is Slow to Adopt the Customs of Civilization.

As a continent it is the home of a vicious race of mankind, which, while resisting assimilation with European civilization, defies permanent conquest. According to the Nineteenth Century, it views with equanimity, or at least is powerless to resent, the occupation of its coasts and the more healthy contiguous regions; but the heart of the continent remains, and must ever remain, the home of the African. Allied races, and people who have for centuries undergone the scarcely perceptible process of acclimatization, may, it is true, effect a lodgment in the heart of Africa; but if they remain there, they themselves eventually undergo absorption into the primitive elements of the population or suffer total extinction.

Nature has, in short, marked off tropical Africa as the abiding home of the black races. European travelers, traders, missionaries, conquerors may at their will and at their peril penetrate into this dark sanctuary, but their sojourn is for a day, and on the morrow the faint traces of their passage are obliterated by the exuberant growths of barbarism. Grudgingly as it is sometimes conceded, it is nevertheless a fact that the bulk of the continent of Africa is still untouched by western civilization. I, for one, cannot believe that Africa will ever be Europeanized or brought within the pale of western progress. For, in order that Africa may progress, it is absolutely essential that it be developed along natural lines; but, as yet, the inherent powers of native genius have neither been discovered, nor, in the absence of any cohesion among native tribes, and in view of European rapacity, are they, even if discovered, ever likely to be encouraged or fostered. No; Africa is a continent fated to be conquered and exploited by the heirs of civilization, to whom it may pay tribute, but homage never.

## THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

It Is Not So Monosyllabic as Is Commonly Supposed.

Nor Is It as Difficult to Learn as a Hearing of It Would Lead One to Believe—The Method of Study.

There are about sixty thousand characters in the Chinese language proper, but the average Chinaman no more learns all of these characters than the everyday American learns the one hundred thousand words in the English language. The Chinaman, however, learns on the average more than does an American in a similar position in life. A Chinaman who can neither read nor write is a rarity, according to the New York Evening Post. Chinese is not a monosyllable language, as many suppose, and it is impossible to utter in Chinese any but the shortest sentences in monosyllables. In writing the Chinaman makes one complicated but integral character for each word, but that word may be properly spoken in two, three or four syllables. His syllables are divided by no longer intervals than are his words, and that is what makes the language sound to a foreigner like a sing-song jargon. We do not know whether he is telling a story or attempting a song. The Chinese perhaps thinks the same thing of an American who bites off his words and swallows them or telescopes one into the other. Business men thrown in contact with Chinese merchants who speak pure Chinese say that it is not difficult to learn. Instead of twenty-six letters, not including the useless *x*, the Chinese have five hundred or six hundred syllables, and these are combined into various forms to make the sixty thousand words in their "dictionary." These syllables vary in meaning according to the tone in which they are spoken or the strokes used in writing them.

A Chinaman can unite any two of the six hundred syllables and make an inteligent word. This is not the case with the English language. This flexibility is perhaps owing to the shortness of their words (seldom more than three syllables) and the tone or strokes belonging to the syllables when spoken or written. A syllable may mean one of a hundred things, and its particular meaning is limited by placing another syllable of similar significance before or after it, using its particular tone, or stroke when writing. Sometimes the syllables are uttered in such rapid succession that they seemingly form one word, but the trained Chinese ear notes the tones, and he is easily understood—the marvelous subtleties of accent conveying the expression to a nicety. He does not have to state a proposition, and then, in order to make himself clear, restate it by the usual "or, in other words." There are no "other words" with the Chinese. The tone gives the meaning. The Chinese have a system of two hundred and fourteen radicals, having various strokes from one to seventeen, which are combined with the characters. Each radical has a separate meaning, generally denoting the simplest object, as man, sky, earth, water, king. The student first learns these, which answer to the A B C; he next studies the syllables, or combinations, and thus he has learned to read and spell. Grouping the syllables into words depends upon his powers of speech or of composition in writing. What is popularly known as "slang" is not known to the Chinese. Their language is sufficiently copious without resorting to the brutal forms of speech. The most withering contempt or the keenest of satire may be expressed in the politest terms.

## CLOSED ON THE DUCK'S BILL.

How an Oyster Resented Impertinent Curiosity in Chesapeake Bay.

The meek and lowly oyster can sometimes become a revengeful as well as a dangerous antagonist, as an unwary duck found to his cost a day or so ago over on the eastern shore, says the Baltimore American. This careless duck, belonging to the tribe known as "fishermen," was swimming about in search of food off the shore near Claiborne, when he espied an oyster—a nice, fat, juicy oyster he was—with shell widely parted, feeding, doubtless, on the simple and rather intangible diet upon which an oyster is supposed to feed. The duck, true to his greedy instincts, dived for that supposed juicy morsel and was about to swallow him whole, without salt or pepper even, when the angry passions of the oyster arose, and, snapping his shells together, caught the unsuspecting duck's bill in a vise-like embrace. The duck rose to the surface, shook his head, mumbled apologies through his tight-shut mouth, but the bivalve's heart was hardened, and he held on. Soon the constant load pulling down his head, and growing weightier and weightier, began to tire the duck and his neck arched lower and lower until finally it sank into the water and he was drowned. A deckhand on the steamboat Tangier saw the duck floating with his head submerged and picked him up. The oyster was still clinging to his victim with a relentless, deadly grasp, and the tragedy that must have been enacted as described was revealed.

### How Navajos Produce Dyes.

The Navajos produce the brilliant red of their blankets from bayeta, a bright scarlet cloth made in eastern cities and raveled by the Indians for the yarn. Their gray is the natural color of some of their sheep; so are their white and black. They produce a deep yellow from the alder boiled in water and afterward mixed with impure native alum. A dull red is produced from alder bark. Black is also obtained from the aromatic sumac, yellow ochre and the gum of a species of pine. The last dye is essentially an ink. Most of these dyes are produced by elaborate and laborious processes, but the Navajos also use dyed wools made in eastern mills.

—During the most of the sixteenth century the English people called the Bible the Bibliotheca, or the Library, this word being limited in its application to the Scriptural writings.

—The "Vinegar Bible" is so called from an error in Luke xx. "Parable of the Vineyard" appeared as "Parable of the Vinegar." It was printed by the Clarendon Press in 1717.

## THE STING OF THE NETTLE.

Some of the Poisonous Vegetable Monsters of Other Lands.

The leaf and stem of a nettle are literally clothed with erect hollow hairs. If one of these hairs is viewed under a microscope it will be seen that its free end, after tapering to a very fine degree of slimness, finishes as a little knob, while in the other direction, after gradually becoming more robust, it suddenly expands into a large bulb corresponding with the poison gland of the adder.

The point of the hair, says Good Words, is very brittle, and contact with our skin causes the end to snap off, leaving a hollow needle point which readily pierces our cuticle, and, pressing upon the bulb at the other end, the poison is forced though the central channel and inflames our blood. The tenderhanded who stroke the nettle are stung for their pains, because their gentleness has only served to break the brittle points and render them fit for piercing, but the rough-handed break the hairs at their thickest parts, where they are too stout to prick.

Our common nettles, though they are capable of inflicting considerable annoyance upon many persons, are too insignificant, nevertheless, to be included among vegetable monsters, and we have only referred to them for the sake of making clear the enormities of some big cousins—giants of the nettle family. These are, first, the Urtica stimulans and Urtica cremulata of the East Indies, species whose attack upon one's hand is sufficient to cause the arm to swell with a most frightful pain, which lasts for weeks. But even these are milk-and-water nettles by comparison with the Urtica urentissima, which grows in Timor, where it bears the significant title of Daoun setan, or devil's leaf. The effects of its sting last for a year and have often produced death.

## THE INDIAN MONEY LENDER.

He Is as Hard-Hearted and Mercenary as a Shylock.

The Indian money lender almost everywhere is a thorough Shylock. Rajah Brooke tells me that in Sarawak, where land may be sold for debt, unless as a penalty for swindling, and where a limit is put on the interest that his courts will enforce, the Indian money lender has been found as hard and merciless as the Chinaman and Malay are fair and reasonable. With men like these, says the National Review, and an ignorant peasantry, one would have thought that English judges would have done their best so to administer the law between the two as to give the debtor a fair chance, while allowing the creditor what was justly due. But they are so hidebound, such slaves to the letter of the law and to English precedents, that not a helping hand can the debtor get, and the courts are mere machines which the money lender sets in motion or directs at his pleasure.

I remember a case in which a Mohammedan lady, one who never appeared in public, and the owner of a valuable village, was sued for something like fifty thousand rupees, the money advanced being, so far as I could ascertain, not more than two thousand rupees at the outside. The court of first instance, a native subordinate judge, appointed a committee to examine the creditor's accounts, which reported them as very suspicious. Still, a bond for the amount sued for had been given, and, in face of rulings by the high court, the sub-judge had no alternative but to give a decree for the full sum. And an appeal to the high court of Bombay, which was prosecuted by the lady's friends, met with no success. However much the lady might have been defrauded, they decided the bond was in order and the village must go.

### The Man and His Stomach.

The charming wife of a congressman, noted for his energetic labor in behalf of his constituents and his general efficiency and unfailing good-nature, is quite a noted cook. When she is to entertain at dinner, she is fond of surprising her guests with a dainty dish of her own preparing. "I believe," she said, when some one complimented her on her accomplishments, "that we grow like what we eat. My husband has a sensitive digestion, and bad cooking came near making a fiend of him and a maniac of me. I set myself to correct this, and I flatter myself that I have succeeded. Improperly prepared food depresses one, and will transform my husband into a cynical pessimist in less than an hour. I really consider that his popularity in his district and his return to congress depend upon the food I give him and the manner in which it is prepared."

## A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

An Old Lady's Story of Being Held in Washington's Arms.

In Dr. Mines' volume of reminiscences, "A Tour Around New York," the author devotes a paragraph to the attractions of Battery park, and adds a pleasing little story of a time before his own:

I remember a dear old lady who loved to talk about this park and tell of the people she had met here and the scenes she had witnessed; and of these one man and one morning's adventure stood out most prominently.

A little thing in white, her nurse had brought her to the park to witness a civic ceremony, and the crowd prevented her from obtaining a good view of the pageant.

As, with a child's impatience, she tried to press through the throng, a tall and handsome elderly gentleman, clad in a suit of black velvet and with a dress sword at his side, stooped down to her, inquired pleasantly about her trouble, and then lifted her upon his shoulder and held her there until the procession had passed.

Delighted with what she saw, the child thought little about the gentleman who had brushed away her trouble, but thanked him when he released her with a kiss and set her down upon the ground. As he moved away, the nurse, in an awestruck voice, asked the child if she knew whose arms had held her, and then told her that it was President Washington. The little eyes watched him out of sight, and never forgot his stately appearance.

I think dear old Mrs. Atterbury was prouder of having been the heroine of this incident than of all the social honors that afterward fell to her lot.

## LIKE CRANBERRIES.

How Ignorance Prevents People from Enjoying Life.

"Ignorance of things ginerally prevents us from enjoyin' a dreadful lot of happiness in this life," said Aaron Linscott to a minister one day. He was given to this form of discourse with the clergymen, doubtless on the same principle that led him to talk sickness with his doctor and crops with his neighbors.

"You git a ter'ble blind view of life an' the way things is runnin' if you don't edicate yourself up to knowin' a blessin' when you see it. When I see folks throwin' their blessin's away, it allers makes me think of a barr'l of cranb'ries."

A barrel of cranberries! If the visitor felt small interest before, he certainly lacked none now. He expressed his surprise.

"Yis, a barr'l of cranb'ries," said Aaron. "When I was out in the West Injies there was a man took keer of me when I was sick, an' he wouldn't take pay, but said I could send him somethin' off the farm; so when I got home I shipped him a barr'l of cranb'ries by a vessel that was goin' out from our place.

"Well, after a time a letter kem back. He writ very perlite an' seemed grateful, but he said, most unfort'nate, that the fruit looked putty, but he hed to throw it away, for in comin' it hed turned sour."

And then Aaron added his moral: "That's what I call missin' the sweetness of things 'cause you didn't know how to get at it."—Youth's Companion.

## ELEPHANTS CAN COUNT.

The Animals Thoroughly Enjoyed Their Benefactor's Little Joke.

A young friend asked me once to show him some elephants, and I took him with me, having first borrowed an apron and filled it with oranges. This he was to carry while accompanying me to the stable, but the moment we reached the door the herd set up such a trumpeting—they had scented the f

# Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 22, 1894.


INTERNAL war, because of a disputed succession to the throne, is threatened in Morrocco.

THOMAS M. BAYNE, Ex-Congressman, of Pittsburg, committed suicide at his house in Washington city on Saturday by shooting himself through the head.

JOHN G. CRUMP, judge of the court of common pleas for New London county, committed suicide by shooting at his home in New London, Conn. Despondency was the cause.

WILLIAM E. DELANEY, a prominent attorney, of Buffalo, was shot and killed in his room by George Bartholomy, who claims to be an injured husband. Bartholomy surrendered to the police.

SAMUEL COE was refused a drink by a bartender in Nyack, N. Y., and attempted to blow up the building with dynamite. He defends himself on the ground that he wanted to elevate the saloon.

IN the last issue of the Gallitzin *Vindicator*, Jamef W. Kilduff, its editor, publishes a call for "a county convention ot the People's party men, reformers and others," to meet at Gallitzin on Tuesday June, 26th.

THEODORE HAVEMEYER and several senators, including Senator Brice, testified before the sugar investigating committee on Friday. Mr. Brice especially denied that he had made investments prompted by the tariff bill.

AT the Centre county Republican convention, held at Bellefonte on Monday, Judge Furst, who was a candidate for renomination for president judge in the Centre Huntingdon district was defeated, the convention declaring for John G. Love for president judge. Losing his own county practically takes Judge Furst out of the race.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the New York and New Jersey bridge bill. The bridge will give ten railroads direct entrance into New York City and circumvent the dangers, delays and discomforts of ferry navigation. The project is of interest and importance to the entire country and it will be a notable day when it is completed.

THERE is much dissatisfaction among Democrats in the house over the sugar schedule of the tariff bill as it has been adopted by the senate and the prediction is freely made by Democrats that the house will never argee to it in its present shape. It is argued by its opponents that the tariff on refined sugar is prohibitive and will result in no possible benefit for anybody except the sugar trust, and an attempt is now being made to organize the Democrats in the house against it and in favor of free refined sugar.

A BILL introduced in the house of representatives last week to regulate sleeping cars has aroused opposition from the Pullman and Wagner companies, and they have asked the commerce committee to give them a hearing on it. The bill limits the rates to one-half of one cent a mile for lower berths, and one-third of one cent a mile for upper berths, and would compel the company to furnish safes and assume responsibility for valuables. The sleeping car interests will be heard on June 26th.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, Saturday, says: Reports from the western third of Kansas are very discouraging, and show the wheat crop of that section to be a total failure. Unless the conditions immediately change there will be no corn raised. In many counties there has been no rain for more than a year, with the exception of light showers. The people of that country are ill prepared to withstand another crop failure. Many farmers are without means to buy provisions to tide them over another year, and the prospect of another failure will force many to leave the country.

FARMERS who give attention to the hay crop will pick up fortunes as the seasons come and go. Last year the hay harvest was worth $170,882,872, while corn alone exceeded those figures, The crop being worth $213,171,381 only and potatoes $108,561,801. The farmer can see in this that hay is really the most important crop on the average American farm, as the imports amounted to $516,640 more. By following profitable lines the farmer can easily measure up his chances for an income much higher than he now accepts. With wheat and corn held back by a surplus far above the demand and at the mercy of an arbitrary tariff, there is everything in doing the other thing while the sun shines.

DURING the last ten months the imports of block tin in the United States amounted to nearly 10,000,000 pounds, paying a duty of four cents a pound. This duty on tin is one of the beauties of McKinleyism. In order to encourage and protect an infant industry the duty on tinplate was doubled, and the duty of four cents a pound was placed on the material with which the plates are coated for the sake of protecting the imaginary tin mines of Dakota. The worst of the business is that the duty on block tin falls heavily on some American industries of which it is the raw material. Still, the country is told that the McKinley tariff is so perfect a model of legislation that the Democrats are very wicked in attempting to disturb it.

THE New York *World* has rendered a public service by printing a list of the representatives who have obtained leaves of absence during the past two months, together with the reasons assigned for such absence. A glance at the imposing record shows a remarkable amount of sickness among the people's representatiles for which it is difficult to imagine any adequate cause Washington being one of the most healthful of cities, and the ventilation of the capitol being no longer available as an excuse for invalidism.

But the reported cases of sickness, if open to the suspicion of malingering, show at least a deference to public sentiment which is utterly lacking in the cases of those members of the house who unblushingly assign "business" as the reason for their abandonment of the public service. It would be interesting to know the code of equity or ethics which guides the public servant who, having put his private affairs before the public interests which he has sworn to uphold, asks to be excused from the docking process, which, in truth, is a most inadequate penalty for his neglect of duty. The enforcement of the docking law has, however, already had a wholesome effect; but evidently it is susceptible of being made more rigid with manifest gain to the morale of the public service. It ought to be so enforced as to require that every excuse shall be well attested; and leave of absence should only be granted for causes which may be of an imperative character.

THE State Board of Health at its last regular meeting, held in Lancaster, adopted two resolutions which point the way to larger security against two diseases, the spread of which might be prevented by proper measures of precaution. The recommendations of the board of health should be followed by such legislation as might be necessary to make them operative. Their is hardly a doubt that the ravages of tuberculous disease may be held in check, as has been the ravages of smallpox, by preventive methods, backed up by an educated public understanding of their efficacy. The resolutions of the board of health are as follows:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the state board of health of Pennsylvania that the time has come when the state should provide hospital accommodations for persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in the case of those who cannot be properly cared for in their own homes, and who through carelessness might be dangerous to the community at large. It is believed that the establishment of such hospitals might be of great value in educating the people.

Resolved. That it is the sense of the state board of health of Pennsylvania that all inmates of prisons, reformatories. almshouses, hospitals, schools and other public institutions be vaccinated immediately on admission.

A FEW days ago Colonel A. L. Conger, of Ohio, ex-member of the Republican National Committee put a damper on the presidential aspiration, of governor McKinley. He is quoted as saying:

McKINLEY could not carry a single state in the Union upon the McKinley law in 1896, and I believe that nine tenths of the business men of the country will concur with me in the view that the McKinley tariff is not only inconsistent, but not in line with the business sentiments of our people. We lost the campaign of 1892 on the McKinley law, and we will lose that of 1896 if that law be the paramount issue.

This is not only true, says the New York *World*, but a very moderate statement of the truth. It is a fact commonly ignored by the McKinleyites that McKinleyism was not only voted down overwhelmingly by the people but has never been indorsed by a Republican national convention. The conventions of 1888 and 1892 promised lower duties instead of higher, and the McKinley law is on the statute books only because the Republican majority in Congress weakly or corruptly surrendered to the trusts the privilege of writing their demands into the bill.

If no other issue is found and the Republicans go to the country with a demand that they be allowed to reopen the tariff agitation and re-enact the McKinley bill, they will be beaten in 1896 as badly as in 1890 and 1892.

ADVICES from Yokohama, dated May 22d, say that reports from Hong Kong, Canton and other cities in that section give alarming accounts of a great plague which has been raging since the latter part of March. Steamers refuse to touch at Hong Kong for either passengers or freight, and panic reigns in that city. The scourge carries off whole families during a night, and the terrified Chinese, who are the principal victims, spend their time in parading the streets, night and day, praying to their Josses. The mortality is fearful, reaching eighty per cent. in some localities, and the disease is spreading despite the efforts of the authorities to check its growth. Attending physicians say it is almost identical with the great London plague of the seventeenth century and is traceable to the filthy habits of the Chinese and the wretchedly inadequate system of drainage. The statistics obtainable are unreliable, but the prospects are that whole districts will be depopulated before the spread of the disease is stopped.

ON Tuesday the Pittsburg Pension Office made the largest single payment of a pension that has been made for many years, if not in the entire history of the office. It was for $8,808,07, and was in favor of Thomas L. Hurst, of Warren, Pa., who is now insane. It was made payable to H. R. McCalmont, of Warren, as commissioner. The pension is rated at $8 per month from June 24, 1863, $20 a month from June 6, 1866, $24 from June 4, 1872, and $30 from March 3, 1883. Mr. Hurst was a private in Company C, Pennsylvania Cavalry.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1894.—PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S health is once more the text upon which the Washington exaggerators are preaching the same old sermons. He called in a doctor this week because of a little trouble with his stomach, such as most of us are liable to have at this season, and the doctor told him to keep quiet for a few days. That is the whole unadorned story. He has not stopped transacting business for a single day. He only cut down the amount of work he usually does for a day or two, in order to comply with the doctor's orders, and he is now all right again; but the sermons will be kept up until a new text is found.

Recognizing the fact that the Democratic senators had about exhausted their stock of patience and were about to force matters, Senator Aldrich, on behalf of the Republican Senators proposed to Senator Harris that Monday, June 25, be set as the date for taking the final vote on the tariff bill. Senator Harris declined to accept, because he is satisfied that a vote can be reached before that date, or certainly not later, without any agreement. The income tax is the only thing remaining to be disposed of that is likely to consume much time. Senator Hill will make a long speech against it, but, like the rest of the bill, it cannot be defeated, because the votes to pass it have been pledged.

The delay of the senate in passing the tariff bill will make it necessary to pass a joint resolution extending the appropriation bills for the current fiscal year into the new one that begins July 1, as not a single one of the regular appropriation bills has been touched by the senate, although eight of them have been passed by the house and the rest of them could be disposed of in the next two weeks if the senate was ready for them.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the treasury department, has gone to the Pacific coast upon a somewhat peculiar errand. For some years there have been constant scandals in connection with the administration of the customs service in that section, and, according to the recent reports of special agents sent out by the treasury department, so powerful have the combinations engaged in smuggling opium, Chinese, etc., become that persons who dare oppose them or attempt to expose them are sued for libel in the local courts and practically driven from their homes by the influence of the smugglers upon the workings of the legal machinery. The reports of the special agents have been of such an extraordinary nature that Secretary Carlisle, who was unable because of pressure of other buisness to go himself, requested Mr. Hamlin to go and make a thorough investigation. Should he find things as they have been reported to be, steps will be taken that will teach some people a never to be forgotten lesson.

"I never exchanged a word with Mr. Cleveland or in his company in my life, and I have never seen the man." These were the words used by Mr. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, when asked by Senator Gray, chairman of the senate investigating committee, whether he had held a conversation on Mr. Benedict's yacht in the summer of 1892 with President Cleveland, as alleged by one of the newspaper correspondents who has been indicted by the grand jury. No denial could possibly be more convincing than that, although no denial was needed to convince the American people that Grover Cleveland had never been a party to a bargain with the sugar trust or any other trust or person. He owes to the fact that he never would make bargains in politics some of the most persistent personal enemies he has.

Mr. Havemeyer made another statement that Democrats should paste in their hats to spring on Republicans who accuse the Democrats of favoring the sugar trust. He was asked what profit the sugar trust would make if the sugar schedule became a law. His reply was: "About one fourth of what we make under the McKinley law." If taking away three-fourths of its profits can be called favoring the sugar trust the Democratic party should not object to pleading guilty to the charge.

A sub-committee of five members of the house committee on banking and currency began work to-day under special instructions from that committee, upon a bill providing for a comprehensive system of currency and banking, an improvement upon the national banks. Although the sub-committee is directed to report this bill by the 27, inst., the committee does not expect it to be acted upon at this session. It merely desires to get it perfected and reported to the house, in order that it may be discussed by the people before the next session. M.

## Crashed Into an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. June 20.—The schooner Rose, bound from Labrador for Conception bay, collided with an iceberg on Monday and went down almost immediately, carrying twelve persons with her. The disaster occurred when the schooner was about eight miles off Partridge point. At the time of the collision there was a thick fog, and it was impossible for the lookout to see a ship's length ahead.

The Rose had a crew of fifty five persons, who were bound to conception bay to carry on the cod fishing industry. The forty-three survivors jumped aboard the berg as soon as the collision took place, and remained there for several hours, suffering terribly.

After they had almost abandoned hope another fishing craft, which was bound in the same direction, hove in sight, and after considerable trouble they were taken safely aboard and landed. The government has dispatched a steamer to take them to their destination. The survivors of the ill fated craft are entirely destitute, and an appeal in their behalf for charity has been made.

Nearly all the drowned were relatives of each other, and in two instances whole families were lost, while the others that found a watery grave were the bread winers, upon whom large families depended for their support.

## Three Negroes Lynched.

GALLIPOLIS, O., June 20.—An organized band of white caps composed of the leading farmers of Mason county, W. Va., and numbering 75 men, captured Archie, Bert and Wilbur Haines, three colored desperadoes, who have been terrorizing that vicinity, last night and strung them up to a large sycamore tree.

It seems that the farmers opposite here in West Virginia have been made the victims of these villians, who stole their horses, sheep and cattle. They were seen stealing by several stockmen, but the latter were compelled to move on at the point of revolvers in the hands of the desperadoes. This enraged the people of the neighborhood, and on Sunday they organized a lynching mob, with the above results. No arrests have been made and the probability is that the white caps will not be molested by the authorities.

MRS. MARTHA NEEDLE, a widow of Melbourne, is under arrest charged with fatally poisoning five persons.

## Pennsylvania Operators are Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The bituminous coal operators of Central Pennsylvania held a meeting to-day in this city. The committee of seven appointed to confer with the striking miners, reported the fruitless result of the conference held at Altoona last week, and their action on that occasion was approved by the meeting.

The operators then unanimously decided to maintain the attitude which they have preserved from the very first, that is refusing to pay higher wages than 40 cents per gross ton. There was not a single dissenting voice, the operators being all of the opinion that they cannot afford to grant the strikers demand.

Mr. E. J. Berwind, who presided stated subsequently that the meeting had been entirely harmonious, and there was only one opinion as to the advisability of continuing to follow the course of action outlined at former meetings of the operators. Work at the mines will be resumed with new men as fast as they can be secured.

The strike in Central Pennsylvania will thus be prolonged, and, judging by the operators to-day, will not terminate until the strikers give in, or unless their places have been filled by new men. The Columbus agreement for a general resumption of mining to-day did not apply to the Central Pennsylvania region, for the reason that these operators were not represented at the meeting in Columbus.

## Terrible Disaster.

TROPPAU (Austrian Silesia), June 15.—A terrible disaster, involving great loss of life, is reported from Karwin. Full details have not yet reached here, but it is believed that at least 200 miners have been killed.

An explosion of firedamp took place last night at 10 o'clock in a pit of the Franzisca mines at the place mentioned.

The first explosion was almost immediately followed by a series of other explosions in the mines, the most disastrous of the latter being in the Johannes pit, where eighty miners were killed.

A rescue party, which descended into one of the pits at 5 o'clock this morning also perished.

The ventilator shafts of several of the pits were pestroyed and fire spread in all directions. Assistance has been sent to the scene from all directions.

The Franciska and Johannes mines are owned by Count Von Larisch.

## Charged With Bribery.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 19.—Charles F. Allen, one of the Republican county commissioners elected last fall, is on trial before Judge Weidam for bribery and violating the election laws in the last campaign. It took two hours to draw a jury. The counsel for the defense consists of three prominent lawyers, while District Attorney Ryan is assisted by two leading members of the Schuylkill county bar. The court room has been crowded at both sessions to-day, politicians predominating.

The sensation of to-day's proceedings was the statement made in open court that the witnesses for the commonwealth were being intimidated. Judge Weidam ruled that he would hear testimony on this matter later.

## News from the Arctic Regions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The first news from the Arctic regions since Peary invaded it was brought to this port to-day by Captain Peterson, of the bark Silicon, the first of the fleet of far north traders to arrive since last year. Captain Peterson says the past winter in Greenland was an unusual severe one. The Esquimaux in that region made frequent excursions up the coast, communicating with others, but none had heard anything of the Peary exploring party. The general belief among them was that little, if any, progress could be made until very late in the season. The belief is that any attempts to reach the pole this year would be foolhardy and result in the loss of the lives of all attempting it.

## The Armor Plate Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Juue 18.—The examination of Charles E. Sill, the Carnegie workman, as to armor plate frauds, promises to last throughout the week. He was again before the investigating committee to-day identifying specific irregularities on the books and reports.

Sill said that up to the noon recess only thirteen honest reports had been found in a total of about 300 examined. These reports cover the detailed process of treatment to which the armor plates were submitted. Mr. Cummings says the detailed examination will bear out Sill's general statement that from 75 to 90 per cent of the work was passed on "fake reports."

## Hustled off by Soldiers.

SOUTH MCALISTER, I. T., June 17.—United States troops are putting out of the nation all intruders and people who have no occupation or have refused to take out permits. It is estimated that at least 60 prominent people of this town, who have been classed as intruders, will be transported to the Arkansas line and warned not to return under severe penalty. Several hundred intruders from various parts of the nation have been ordered to show cause why they should not be removed. Intense excitement among the non-citizens is being manifested relative to the intruder question.

## Tragical Doings of a Drunken Painter.

GLAND RAPIDS, Mich, June 15.—William Henshaw, a drunken painter, today tried to kill his wife and children, fatally shot his his father in law, Jacob Sutton, and then blew his own brains out. Recently Mrs. Henshaw instituted divorce proceedings and this provoked to day's tragedy. This morning Henshaw went to Sutton's house and shot the old man twice in the head. He then crossed the street to his wife's house and tried to break in. Failing in this, he fired two shots at the woman and her children, and then sat down on the porch and blew out his own brains.

## Commonwealers Capture a Train.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—General "Jumbo" Cantwell's Commonweal army captured a fast stock train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road at La Crosse at midnight and came through to Milwaukee, 200 miles. The army numbered 190, but forty were left at La Crosse. The wealers were determined to ride, and overcame the train crew by sheer force of numbers. The conductor notified the officers in this city of the situation, and received orders to carry the army to Milwaukee.

## "The Only" for a Penny.

The Pittsburg daily *Post* has been reduced from 3 cents to 1 cent a copy and is furnished by mail at $3.00 per year, or 75 cents for three months. Eight large pages every day. Send your order at once.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**


## NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The largest walnut tree ever known in this country was felled in Leavenworth county, Kan., and taken to the World's Fair. It was 75 feet high, and two car loads of lumber were taken from its limbs alone.

—Clement E. Moreland, aged, 18, was fatally injured Sunday afternoon while swimming in the canal at Cumberland, Md. He drove from a wall just as a companion was coming to the surface. He struck the other swimmer's shoulder with such force as to break his neck.

—Emanuel Loro, a barber at Mudtown, in Old Forge township, Lackawana county, on Sunday evening asked Crisenzo Medlo to pay him 15 cents, which the latter owed him. Medlo knocked Loro down and drawing a revolver, shot him five times causing instant death. Medlo fled to the mountains.

—According to a dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, an immense body of auriferious ore in one tract, a mile wide by two long, is reported to have been discovered between Rat Portage and Port Arthur, seventy miles south of the Canadian Pacific railway. Assays average $8.00 in gold and $4.00 in silver.

—Pope Leo's attitude on cremation has just been defined. It is to the effect that while the practice is heretical in principle, it may be allowed under special conditions, which amount to a guarantee against public scandal. The Catholic clergy may officiate at services over bodies cremated, but not at a crematorium.

—John Sailor, his daughter, three sons and three hired men living near Ottumwa, Iowa, were poisoned by drinking a quantity of buttermilk which contained a vegetable poison. Investigation traced the poisoning in the milk to foul water where the cattle had been accustomed to drink. All are in a serious condition.

—A freight train on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis road, jumped the track near Batesville, Ind., Sunday. Thomas Holey, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Michael Cunningham, of Plymouth, Pa., who were stealing a ride, were killed. P. A. Smith, of Harrisburg, James Brady, of Philadelphia, and Harry Ward were injured.

—A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says: Some mysterious thing is causing the death of many fish in northwestern Ohio. The Sandusky's banks are lined with dead fish, from minnows to pike and pickerel two feet long. The stench is terrible, and the attention of State Health Officer Probst has been called to the matter. Numerous smaller streams are afflicted in the same way.

—Having dreamed that his wife, who is now on a visit to her home in the old country, had deserted him for another man, John Smithson, of Georgetown, Luzerne county, has become insane. His trouble preyed on him so that last Wednesday he departed from home, leaving a note behind to say that he intended to hang himself. The woods are being searched for his body.

—The following tragic narrative comes from Roulette, Pa.: The boiler in Gessler's sawmill on Pine creek exploded on Friday evening. A few minutes before the explosion Joseph Rickey, who had been foreman of the mill for years, went out with his eight year old daughter for a walk. They went toward the mill. Rickey's body was found nearly 100 feet away, clasping in one hand the hand of his little girl. The body of the child was found some distance away. It is supposed that Rickey had gone to the mill, and finding the water low in the boiler, had turned some into it, thus causing the explosion.

## Communication.

LORETTO, Pa., June 15, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN.—In your issue of June 8, 1894, you quote the Philadelphia *Record*: "Strikes have become such a continuous feature of the industrial situation in the United States," and you say editorially "that the causes which bring them about and the means which may be adopted to prevent them are subjects of vital interest," and "it is but time that a remedy should be provided" and "the only effectual way to put an end to any evil is to remove the cause of it." These quotations are truisms. "There has been no effort in this direction except the futile and easily evaded law forbidding the employment of alien contract labor. This assertion is an error which I shall show presently.

Strikes are the result of the whole people ignoring and neglecting to attend to their "vital" votes in practical politics, and either from stupidity, indifference, viciousness, ignorance or bargain and sale, permitting a few to hunt up snaps and chances, who attend to their "vital" interests by making a complex system of taxation so cleverly fashioned and adjusted that the many are lawfully forced to pay tribute to the few. The result is that the methods of taxation which the whole people have allowed the few to make and enact into law are unequal and burdensome to labor.

Under the present system of debasing and unequal taxation the increase of population has been too great to find constant employment under the complications arising from their natural opportunities becoming more and more contracted.

Just so long as the whole people continue to vote for taxation placed on the industry of labor, to tether and impose fines on the efforts and willingness of the whole people to go forth and explore, mine, weave, spin, paint build homes, etc., to work and produce satisfactions, so long will strikes continue and multiply.

So long as the whole people are indifferent to the fact that the present unequal personal and property taxation system is a crying shame and a foul wrong will strikes continue. So long as we continue to withhold the opportunities which the presence of the whole people alone create and make valuable and which now goes into the pockets of the non user and speculator, will strikes be in demand by the people who throw away or sell the vital power of their votes.

So simple and yet so perfectly effective is the remedy for strikes, or labor adjustments in the remotest degree, is the reason, I opine, the *Record* and FREEMAN have not thought of giving the recipe to the public. This simple remedy is the one, only cure for strikes and bloodshed under the eyes of a Constitution made by the whole people, for the whole people, and which declares "All men are created equal." "Every individual to have equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The remedy I propose is to base taxation on land values.

Provide for every expense of the municipality, the state and general government by one single tax on the value of land, exclusive of any and all improvements.

To day heartless speculators and land pirates who never knew the practice or value of labor have possession of most of the valuable coal and mineral lands of this county and of the entire country, only using, or allowing to be used, a infinitesimal fraction of the area of "their" land holdings, and on which the "owners" of these lands are paying taxes based on a ridiculously low valuation, thus keeping out of use land, the God-given heritage of all men. If this just condition of taxation existed the many skilled, and prudent and intelligent miners and other intelligent workingmen in Cambria county would not now be seeking alms, while some men in our county would not be engaged in excluding from use many thousands of acres of valuable coal lands.

These business men would then be justified in buying only so much land as would be required to met the exigencies of their practical and prospective mining wants, because the taxes on the land value of more land than their needs demanded would not permit of a legitimate business paying it and speculation dare not step in to buy the land for the tax on its land value would leave no margin for speculation. Only the man or company of men who used land would buy land and they not a foot more than they had actual use for.

Under the remedy I propose the individual thrifty miner could have started out last month, located an acre of two, and commenced digging coal for the neighborhood. By industry he would be easy in his mind and keep constantly giving employment to his brother miner. Thus the force and muscle all over our vast country would be seeking, prospecting and in generous rivalry developing the wealth of the country by accepting their opportunities on the free land of a free people.

To the direction of leading the people to a knowledge of their rights, power and remedy for strikes, many eminent men are now engaged and have been doing their utmost in the United States to bring about the adoption of this perfectly just and equitable system for raising revenue, which will give men constant employment—that is all who wish to work—and powerful leagues of single taxers are being formed throughout the whole country. To such a terrible condition of appalling misery has false taxation brought a heedless and confiding people that labor is forced to anarchy. To save what is left of this Constitutional government it will be the duty of workingmen to invoke Democracy. Strengthen the hands of the Democratic party by voting for tax reform. All men who labor, who bear the weary burden of false taxation should attend the primaries of the Democratic party and see to it that men capable and willing to force legislation to a stand-still in the mater of equitable taxation are nominated and elected.

Then will our statutes be purged of the iniquity that brings about strikes, labor will be regenerated and the whole people will be truly free. Workingmen contending in blood and in the red light of blazing roofs for a crust and their right to the earth will never again desolate homes or paralyze industry and trade in the new era of dignified labor. W. G. COMMERFORD.

## Ebensburg Normal Institute.

The following pupils are in attendance at the Ebensburg Normal Institute:

Anstead, Annie, Gallitzin
Anstead, Jennie Gallitzin.
Austitt, Constantine, Ebensburg.
Abernethy, Genevieve, Dean.
Anderson Blanche, Loretto.
Bier, Lizzie, Wildwood.
Bank, Gertrude, Ebensburg.
Bradley, Tillie, Loretto
Beynon, Annie, Ebensburg.
Byers, Alvin, Vinco.
Baum, Francis, Grant.
Bowman, Laura, Glasgow.
Bowman, Carrie, Glasgow.
Burkey, Mary, Portage.
Bloom, Myrtle, Ebensburg.
Barker, Edith, Ebensburg.
Bannan, Lulu, Loretto.
Byrne, Ella, Ebensburg.
Craver, Francis, Grant.
Craver, Minnie, Ebensburg.
Conrad, Victoria, Loretto.
Conrad, Katie, Loretto.
Connell, Harry, Ebensburg.
Connel, Julia, Ebensburg.
Connell, Mary, Ebensburg.
Daris, Nellie, Ebensburg.
Davis, Emmett, Ebensburg.
Dumm, Clara, Nicktown.
Donahoe, Harriet, Loretto.
Driskel, Alice Loretto.
Dimond, Mary K., Wilmore.
Duncan, Annie, Ebensburg.
Dunegan, Ceila, Patton.
Duroin, Eva Chest Springs.
Davison, Emma, Ebensburg.
Davis, Mrs. Wm., Ebensburg.
Denny, George, Loretto.
Edwards, Merton, Belsano.
Evans, Morgan, Ebensburg.
Evans, Florence, Ebensburg.
Evans, Alvie, Ebensburg.
Evans, Arthur, Ebensburg.
Farrell, Nellie, Wilmore.
Folsom, Blanche, Ebensburg.
Gittings, W. F., Ebensburg.
Hughes, Edna, Wilmore.
Howell, Cyrus, Ebensburg.
Hite, Tilie, Carrolltown.
Ivory, Minnie, St. Augustine.
Ivory, Francena St. Augustine.
Jervis, B. T., Ebensburg.
Kline, E. J., Nicktown.
Kirsch, Frank, Nicktown.
Krauss, Florence, Johnstown.
Lilly, Katie R., Cresson.
Luttringer, Nina, Ebensburg.
Lloyd Abner, Ebensburg.
Lloyd, Nellie, Ebensburg.
Lloyd, Allie, Ebensburg.
Lloyd, Margaret, Gallitzin.
Little, W. J., Loretto.
McGuire, W. A., Loretto.
Mills, Annie, Ebensburg.
Myers, Agnes, Ebensburg.
Myers, Maggie, Ebensburg.
McCabe, William, Ebensburg.
McCabe, Mary, Ebensburg.
McKenrick, Blanche, Ebensburg.
McGee, Alice B., Ebensburg.
McCreary, John, Summit.
Mahoney, Mary, Cassandra.
McCauley, Katie, Lilly.
McNulty, W. E., Carrolltown.
Mullen, Mollie, Gallitzin.
O'Neill, W. P., Munster.
O'Mally, Mary, Lilly.
Parrish, T. H., Nicktown.
Parrish, Walter, Loretto.
Parrish, Evelene, Ebensburg.
Rieg, C. C., Carrolltown.
Reese, Lowry A., Pindleton.
Ross, Mary, Reynoldsville.
Richardson Myra, Ebensburg.
Schettig, Ambrose M., Carrolltown.
Schettig Frank, Ebensburg.
Schettig, Lizzie B., Ebensburg.
Scnettig, Phil, Ebensburg.
Schaler, Willis, Flinton.
Seaman, Ida, Summerhill.
Shumate, Jennie, Summit.
Smith, Stella, Bysart.
Spangler, Nona, Glasgow.
Short, Blanche, Lilly.
Sargeant, Loretto, Munster.
Shenkle, Bird, Ebensburg.
Troxell, W. H., Glasgow.
Williams, Harvey, Ebensburg.
Williams, Benjamin, Ebensburg.
Wertz, Zitella, Johnstown.
Wilber, Harry, Ebensburg.

## Annual District Report

Of the School Directors of Dean district for the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1894.

| | |
|---|---|
| **SCHOOLS.** | |
| Whole number of schools | 5 |
| Average number of months taught | 6 |
| **TEACHERS.** | |
| Number of male teachers employed | 3 |
| Number of female teacher employed | 3 |
| Average salaries of males per month | $ 38 00 |
| Average salaries of females per month | 31 33 |
| **SCHOLARS** | |
| Number of male schoars attending all the schools in the district | 64 |
| Number of female schoars attending all the schools in the district | 79 |
| Whole number in attendance | 143 |
| Average daily attendance of scholars in the district | 89 |
| Average percentage of attendance | 77 |
| Cost of each pupil per month | $ 63 |
| **TAX AND RATE PER CENT.** | |
| Number of mills levied for school purposes | 6 |
| Number of mills levied for building purposes | 2 |
| Amount levied for school purposes | $ 833 28 |
| Amount levied for building purposes | 278 21 |
| Total amount levied | $1,111 41 |
| **RECEIPTS** | |
| State appropriation for the year ending June, 1895 | $ 398 98 |
| From collector, including taxes of all kinds | 972 39 |
| From balance since last report | 94 15 |
| From county treasurer, for unseated lands since last report | 480 38 |
| From all other sources, as sales of houses or lands, liquor fines, etc | 28 75 |
| Total receipts | $1,979 65 |
| **EXPENDITURES.** | |
| Building and furnishing houses | $ 37 60 |
| Building, repairing, etc | 12 26 |
| Teach rs' wages | 1,001 50 |
| Fuel and contingencies | 92 62 |
| Fees of collector, $54 60, and Treasurer, $38 09 | 92 69 |
| Salary of Secretary | 25 00 |
| Debt and interest paid | 46 78 |
| Other expenses | 163 22 |
| Text books, $71 35; supplies, $100 | 171 35 |
| Total expenditures | $1,612 99 |
| Cash on hand | $ 366 66 |
| **RESOURCES.** | |
| Amount due district from all sources | $ 94 75 |
| Estimated value of School property | $4 000 00 |

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

H. R. BATTS, WM. HILDEBRAND, } Auditors.

Witness our hands this 4th day of June, 1894.

ROBT. LITZINGER, President
B. W. BROWN, Secretary.

June 22, 1894.3.


**MINOT'S DENTIFRICE.**

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH, PRESERVES THE GUMS, SWEETENS THE BREATH, BENEFITS THE THROAT.

* SAFE AND AGREEABLE. *

**Everybody uses it.**
**Everybody praises it.**

**The Teeth.**—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as MINOT'S DENTIFRICE. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

**It whitens and polishes**
**The enamel beautifully.**

**The Gums.**—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. MINOT'S DENTIFRICE is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

**It hardens and preserves**
**The gums perfectly.**

**The Breath.**—MINOT'S DENTIFRICE sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial.

**It sweetens the breath**
**And strengthens the throat.**

**Safe and Agreeable.**—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced.

**It is absolutely safe**
**Under all circumstances.**

**Price 25 Cents** per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

**CANCER** and Tumors CURED: no knife. Book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

# CASH!

## THE MIGHTY LEVER
## THAT MOVES THE MARKET!

Has enabled us to purchase at our own price a full line of seasonable Dry Goods in Dress Goods, Sattines, Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Challies, and all the new things in

## Wash Goods, Lace Trimmings,

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Curtain Poles, Oil Cloth and Carpets. All the New Styles in Men's Shoes, Stiff Hats for men and boys,

## OUTING SHIRTS,

and Underwear. Full stocks to choose from in all Departments and at Low Cash Prices. Full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed at all times. We handle Plain Meat all through the summer at low prices. When in town call and see us, where you will be treated right and where your Dollar will go further than elsewhere.

## THOS. BRADLEY'S CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

Elys Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
**CATARRH**
HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

*Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.*

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

## FARMERS!
# TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

## FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

## FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

## S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

## CLOTHING
## CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,

**C. A. SHARBAUGH,**

Carrolltown.

## IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

## JAMES QUINN.

## REDUCTION IN OUTWARD STEERAGE!
## TICKETS TO QUEENSTOWN, $14.

## J. B. MULLEN, Agent.

Office in Mullen & Smith's Clothing Store, Lilly, Pa.

jun15.9t

# ...mbria Freeman.

...ENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

...AY, - - - - JUNE 22, 1894.


## ...OCAL AND PERSONAL.

...ion and bad eggs should both be gently.

...J. Cree, of Glasgow, was granted ...last week.

...May Henry, of Houtzdale, Pa., ...friends in this place.

...Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, of Carroll... ...in town on Thursday.

...Miss Anna, Esq., and Mr. John A. ...Hastings were visitors to Ebens... Thursday.

...ing was held at the house of ...Krug, in Cambria township, on ...day evening.

...R. H. Fish preached his farewell ...at Bethel last Sunday morning to ...and attentive congregation.

...thieves stole a gallon of varnish ...gallon of alcohol from the paint shop ...L. Stonick, in this place, last week.

...Johnstown Reed band has been ...for Tuesday and Wednesday next ...business of the farmers' institute.

...Mountain House at Cresson opens ...today for the reception of guests. ...will stop there during the sum...

...Park family, of Pittsburg, who ...ied the Maple Park cottage for ...two seasons, arrived in town on ...day.

...Timothy Sheehan, one of Alle...gheny's oldest citizens and a ...resident of Ebensburg, was in ...Thursday.

...freight station at Spangler was ...on Wednesday night of last ...robbed of a quantity of flour ...other goods.

...A. G. Kennedy, of Freeport, ...Rush, of Loretto, and Jesse H. ...of Wilmore, were visitors in ...on Saturday.

...meeting of the Ebensburg school ...on Monday evening Prof. T. L. ...was re-elected principal of the ...for the ensuing year.

...this date there has not been a ...Ebensburg one arrested. This ...for the law-abiding spirit of ...community of the council.

...replied a communication from J. ...Jones which, owing to its length ...matter that was in ahead of it, ...held out. It will appear next ...

...Marsh, aged about 20 years, ...F. Marsh, of Cambria township, ...injured by Daniel J. Davis, was ...a horse belonging to the latter ...day last and severely injured.

...T. Shields, of Altoona, was here ...day. Mr. Shields represents the ...W. Arnholt brewery and has a ...in this part of the country.

...farmers' institute in this place on ...and Wednesday of next week ...to be attended by large delega... ...progressive farmers from all parts ...county.

...will be an ice cream festival, the ...for the benefit of the new presby... ...parsonage, held on Tuesday and ...evenings, of next week, in ...Frederick's new building on High ...

...M. Gunning, a well-known cit... ...Hillside, where he was proprietor ...Central Hotel, died at his home in ...on Tuesday last from typhoid ...of about 10 years. He is survived ...and family.

...John Ferguson, of Blacklick ...will be a candidate for the ...before the Democratic conven... ...for commissioner. Mr. Fergu... ...qualified for the position and ...nation would give general satis...

...Peter Stoltz died at her home in ...on Monday. The remains of ..., whose maiden name was ...were taken to Carrolltown on ...for interment. Mr. Stoltz and ...were former residents of Barr ...

...will be a picnic at the Ashville ...on Tuesday and Wednesday July 3rd ...There will be dancing platforms, ...orchestra, and dinner and supper ...grounds. The proceeds are for the ...of the Catholic church as that ...is for the poor.

...home without a newspaper? ...place where old hats are stuffed ...windows, where the wife looks ...wool with a string around the ...the husband has a tobacco ...stain painted on the bosom of ...and the neglected children wipe ...on their jacket sleeves.

...down on the Blacklick, ...ated Barker City and some... ...Union, has at last got an of... ...Monday the post... ...established a postoffice ...Engineer Cuthorn, of the ...Land & Improvement Company, ...and the name of the office ...

...Hamilton who was taken from ...penitentiary last week for rob... ...of Joseph Uda, in Cambria ...a few weeks ago, on his arrival ...country was recognized as ...burglars, having been released ...sentence about six weeks pre... ...to serve a term for robbing ...county.

...in the vicinity of Carrolltown are making a move to... ...a creamery which will ...a co-operative plan. On ...last a meeting was held at ...for the purpose of considering ...which an agent for a Chicago ...supplies machinery for ...estimated the cost at about ...

...Ellis and Mike Smith were ...Hemlock on Tuesday, ...nothing freight cars on the ...Railroad. It is believed that ...to arrange of thieves that ...systematically robbing freight ...Conemaugh and Derry for ...a year past. They were ...in advance to the charge at ...of court.

...and wife, of Patton, have ...called to answer a charge ...preferred by H. C. Scanlan, ...Mrs. Letts is the mother ...C. Scanlan, of Carrolltown, ...husband, and the child who is ...the trouble is the son of H. C. ...the grandson of Mrs. Letts. ...charge has been made by Scan... ...the contrary notwithstanding.

...President writes that last year ...was compelled to give up work... ...broken by reason of mosquitoes, ...he thought suggested itself. ...kerosene oil, she smeared the ...which she had to weed and trim ...and to her delight the insects ...and departed not to return ...of the oil had entirely gone. ...application for the garden of ...season.

...J. Trexler, of Altoona, who ...sued by the Altoona and Logan ...Railway Company in the ...bridge across the Juniata river, ...Road, on Tuesday, while at ...carrying pack, lost his bal... ...and himself jumped twenty-... ...to the river. The water ...and he severely sprained both ...legs being badly shocked and ...He was taken to the Altoona ...for treatment. He was a former ...this county.

—Arrangements have been made to have a fantastic parade in Ebensburg on next Tuesday afternoon for the entertainment of the many visitors who will be in town during the farmers' institute. The parade will form at the fair grounds at 5 o'clock and proceed to town immediately. Persons desirous of taking part should leave their names with Capt. J. T. Simpson as early as possible.

—In the suit of A. T. Pindle vs. the Cambria Land Company, which was on trial more than a year ago, before Judge Reyburn, in the court of common pleas for Cambria county, special term, and at which the court ordered the plaintiff to take non suit, after rehearing, etc., the judge has recently filed his opinion striking out the non suit. Mr. Pindle, who claims a large sum of money is owing to him by said corporation, will commence proceedings in court for its recovery as early as practicable.

—Miss Lizzie Ginter, of Patton, on June 6th, made information against G. C. Dreisback before United States Commissioner Graffius, of Altoona, in which she alleges that said Dreisback took a letter from the postoffice of that town (belonging to her) with the intention of obstructing her correspondence and prying into the business and secrets of said affiant. After the testimony was heard the commissioner reserved his decision until Wednesday of next week. The defendant furnished bail for his appearance.

—Charles J. Haid, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, whose home was in Altoona, attempted to dismount from the train at Portage on Saturday evening while the train was slacking up as it was approaching the water tank, when his hold slipped and he was thrown to the track. With his head resting on the rails he was pushed along fully three car-lengths before the train was stopped. When picked up he was dead, although he escaped mutilation with the exception of his face, which was badly torn by the rail.

—Amsbry, on the Cresson and Coalport railroad, was visited by a destructive fire on Monday evening which wiped out of existence the only hotel in that place. The building was a large three story structure owned and occupied by Richard Fees. The flames were discovered in the attic, where a lot of greasy clothing had been stored and it is supposed that spontaneous combustion caused by the hot rays of the sun shining upon them, originated the fire. The building was insured but for what amount or in what company we failed to learn.

—This (Wednesday) morning Mr. Thomas Harris took to the county poor house a little boy about three years old. Some time ago Mrs. Raymond, of Walnut Grove, died, leaving two children—the boy mentioned above and a girl two years old —to be cared for by her husband, but soon after his wife died he left the city, leaving the little ones to the mercy of the public. Nothing was done by any of the societies to aid the children, and they have since been sheltered by an old colored man, until action was taken a few days ago to send the boy to the poor house. The girl is still with the colored people.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—The handsome new Catholic church recently built at St. Augustine will be dedicated on Sunday July 1st. Services will commence at 10 o'clock and be conducted by Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburg, assisted by Bishop Ludden, of Syracuse, N. Y., also Very Rev. Father Wall, V. G., of Allegheny; Fathers James and Anthony Ludden, N. Y.; Gallager, Corcoran, Doyle and Kaylor, of Pittsburg, and many neighboring priests. Great preparations have been made by the people of the congregation for the dedication and their proverbial hospitality is certain to bring a large attendance from the neighboring congregations. All are invited.

### Murder in Huntingdon.

On Friday afternoon William Miller, a young married man of Huntingdon, was intoxicated when he was met by Ed. Couch, a young fellow of unsavory record, and the latter induced Miller to go with him to a house of ill repute kept by a Mrs. Nash. There Couch administered a quantity of laudanum in whisky to the the already drunken man and left him in a deep slumber on a sofa. The purpose of the deed was robbery for Couch stole from the drugged man his gold watch, ring, and the little money he had. The occupants of the house left Miller sleep away until about 9 o'clock when they became alarmed and summoned a physician, who announced that the unfortunate man would likely die. This prediction was verified for Miller did not gain consciousness, and died shortly after ten o'clock.

When Couch left Mrs. Nash's house he loitered about Huntingdon a while, then boarded a freight train and went to Tyrone. Here he made several efforts to pawn the ring and watch, finally succeeding in raising $6 on them. As soon as officer Barr received the telegram from Chief De Forest he started on a search for his man, following up several clues until he finally located him in an upstairs apartment on Pennsylvania avenue. At a quarter past two, accompanied by Officers Miller and McClintick, Officer Barr demanded admission here and after some difficulty effected entrance. Couch was there and he was at once placed under arrest. He was confined in the lockup until Saturday morning when Mr. Barr returned him to Huntingdon on Atlantic express. He was immediately remanded to jail there and was not told of the death of his victim.

### Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, June 21, 1894:

Silas S. Blough and Mary Alice Wertz, Stonycreek township.

George F. Held and Ida Freidhoff, Johnstown.

Adam Wissinger, East Conemaugh, and Mary M. Lint, Johnstown.

Henry Plummer, Summerhill township, and Mary E. Richardson, South Fork.

Henry B. Stombaugh, West Taylor, and Barbara Stutzman, Coopersdale.

Edward F. Tomlinson, Altoona, and Levina Ivory, Gallitzin.

John Habercorn and Kate Goller, Johnstown.

Charles Moller, Johnstown, and Catharine Sann, Stonycreek township.

Charles E. Diehl and Elizabeth Ann Wilson, Portage.

G. H. Sharrar and Mrs. Sadie J. Dick, Morrellville.

Sherman A. Ferrell, Washington, Pa., and Bertha L. Levergood, Johnstown.

William A. Scott, Jeannette, Pa., and Minnie E. Wilson, Johnstown.

Mike Bender, Benscreek, and Ella Kasmer, Bridgeport.

Spurgeon C. Williams and Mary Etta Crouse, Ebensburg.

John A. Bee and Sarah D. Tompkin, Johnstown.

John Bumbara and Lizzie Lukach, Johnstown.

Thomas Everet Marriott, Greensburg, Pa., and Mary J. Keltz, Latrobe, Pa.

### Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of in court in addition to those reported in last week's FREEMAN:

Mrs. Mary Mullen vs. Johnstown Passenger Railway. Compulsory non-suit.

William Blackhart vs. John Ashcroft. Verdict for plaintiff.

David Barnes vs. John Ashcroft. Verdict for plaintiff.

John Walker vs. John Ashcroft. Verdict for plaintiff.

E. B. Cresswell vs. American Telegraph and Telephone Company. Verdict for $175, with interest from August, 1891.

## THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

### WILL BE HELD IN EBENSBURG ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.

#### Ebensburg Making Great Preparations for the Event.

The farmers' institute which has been talked of for several weeks will be held in Ebensburg on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, June 26th and 27th.

Ever since its appointment the executive committee has been busy making arrangements to have the meeting in Ebensburg a pleasant and successful one. A reception committee composed of H. H. Myers, Esq., Dr. A. Griffith, Dr. T. M. Richards, Rev. E. M. Bowman, Rev. R. S. Jones, P. G. Fenlon, Esq., Rev. J. J. Deasy, Messrs. F. C. Lloyd and Ed. James has been appointed who will welcome the visitors to Ebensburg and go as near as possible to giving them the freedom of the town.

Already people are at work making preparations to decorate the town and when Tuesday comes if the farmers of Cambria county don't be pleased with the appearance of the county capital and their reception, it will be for some other reason than a whole-souled invitation to make themselves at home.

Hon. James J. Thomas has issued the following letter to the farmers of the county:

*To the farmers of Cambria county:*

A farmers' institute will be held in the court house, in Ebensburg, on June 26th and 27th. The duty devolves upon me as the resident member of the state board of agriculture to take charge of and conduct the institutes in this county. Will you join with me in the endeavor to make this our second institute a complete success?

These institutes have been established by the state for the dissemination of useful knowledge pertaining to agriculture. Professor Wing, of Cornell University, says of them: "The farmers' institute has undoubtedly done more than any other single thing towards lifting up the general mass of farmers and advancing the interests of agriculture. Our first institute at Carrolltown was one of the best held in the state, this is acknowleged by inststute workers present on that occasion. We can and should make this one better still. Farmers who attended that institute will say that they cannot afford to be absent from these meetings.

Distinguished agriculturists from different parts of the state will be present, prepared to answer any questions on any subject of interest to farmers. Among them will be Thomas Edge, secretary of the state board of agriculture; Senator Critchfield, of Somerset; Professor Lawson, of Armstrong; Professors Annsby and Belts, of the state college; Dr. Warren, of Chester, author of the celebrated "Bird Book of Pennsylvania," who will give an illustrated lecture on the birds of Pennsylvania; Professor Ailman, lecturer of the grange; Professor Sloan, of Westmoreland, and Rev. Dr. McDaniel, of Tarentum; they will all participate in the proceedings during the continuance of the institute.

Professors McCormick, of Wilmore, Leech and Gibson, of Ebensburg, Itel, of Johnstown, Foley and Farabaugh, of Carrolltown, will read interesting papers. Much other local talent will contribute to the interest of the proceedings. Generals Beaver and Hastings, Colonel Spangler and Hon. James Kerr are expected to be present.

Fellow farmers, this is our institute and will be just what we make it. Come to Ebensburg and let us show our appreciation of the interest the people of that town are taking in making it a credit to the county.

They are spending their time and money with a commendable public spirit that should compel our admiration and gratitude. Trusting my brother farmers will aid me by doing their share, I am

Respectfully,
J. J. THOMAS

### The Mining Situation.

The Altoona *Times*, of Wednesday morning, says:

Yesterday morning the miners went to work in the Bear Rock mine, at Lilly, operated by Theodore H. Wigton & Sons, of this city, who were paying the compromise price. There were eighty men in all. By noon three cars had been loaded with coal, when the men were forced to quit work because of there being no cars on hand. Just now there appears to be a great scarcity of coal cars.

What effect the notice issued by District President Bradley will have upon the men at Lilly is not known at present. As this is Mr. Bradley's home it is possible the notice to discontinue work might have some bearing on the miners, but, of course, that cannot be determined until to-day. Samuel Wigton, one of the operators, will visit Lilly this morning to ascertain just where the men stand, and also to learn whether they will pay any attention to President Bradley's notice. There is an impression prevailing, however, that they will not be expected to go to work at once.

### No Postponement.

A rumor has been given currency that the farmers' institute to be held here next week would be postponed until sometime in August. The rumor was occasioned by the illness of Hon. J. J. Thomas, who will have charge if he is able to be present.

We are authorized to state that there will be no posponement and that the institute will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week without fail. Every preparation has been made and the institute promises to be a successful one in every particular. We hope Mr. Thomas may be so far recovered by the time of the meeting to be present and take charge, but in the event of his inability to attend, the following letter from Mr. Thomas to Jno. Lloyd, Esq., of this place, explains itself:

PATTON, Pa., June 19, 1894.

*Jno. Lloyd, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.:*

My DEAR SIR:—I must thank you for the interest you are taking in the institute. I am afraid I will not be able to attend on account of sickness. In that event Senator Critchfield will take charge.

Yours,
J. J. THOMAS.

### Alex. Fresh Retired.

From the Indiana *Democrat's* report of the court proceedings at Indiana for this week we take the following in regard to the whereabouts of one of Summerhill's citizens:

"Alex. Fresh was tried and convicted of the crime of adultry, Mrs. James Shadle, from near Cherrytree, being the guilty woman. For a long time the pair carried on their illicit amour right under Mr. Shadle's roof and before his very eyes, but he didn't kick very much as he was afraid Fresh would lick him. Finally Shadle got a little angry about something and made an information against both. But he soon got pleased and all three came to Indiana at last December term to fix up matters. They first drank some city water and when Shadle got sober he found himself alone. A diligent search resulted in locating his wife and Fresh in a hotel bedroom. So ended peace negotiations. Mrs. Shadle was convicted at December term. Fresh skipped but was located and was caught about two weeks ago. He was sentenced Monday to pay $10 fine and go to jail for 100 days."

### "The Only" for a Penny.

The Pittsburg daily *Post* has been reduced from 3 cents to 1 cent a copy and is furnished by mail at $3.00 per year, or 75 cents for three months. Eight large pages every day. Send your order at once.

### List of Jurors.

Following are the names of the grand and traverse jurors who have been drawn for the September term of court:

GRAND JURORS.

Anna, Charles, farmer, Carroll.
Baker, John, farmer, Chest.
Banan, Hugh, blacksmith, Loretto.
Barber, John, merchant, East Conemaugh.
Conrad, Thaddeus, lumberman, Chest Springs.
Cussey, J. E., carpenter, Dale.
Dimond, J. H., farmer, Summerhill township.
Elliott, Alonzo S., farmer, Barr.
Faust, William A., blacksmith, Spangler.
Horten, John, hotelkeeper, Johnstown.
Huffnion, R. J., clerk, Stonycreek.
Hughes, Thomas J., farmer, Munster.
Insche, W. E., millhand, Morrellville.
Kunkle, John, clerk, Johnstown.
Manion, Edward, farmer, Susquehanna.
Myers, D. G., hotelkeeper, Ashville.
Ott, Peter C., hotelkeeper, Dale.
Reynolds, James T., laborer, Johnstown.
Replogle, R. Z., butcher, Westmont.
Schiffauer, Henry, clerk, Johnstown.
Stutzman, Daniel, farmer, Croyle.
Watkins, Lee W., clerk, Johnstown.
White William, millhand, Johnstown.
Yeagley, John, machinest, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Abrams, Henry, farmer, Carroll.
Bender, Philip, farmer, Adams.
Bennett, Richard J., laborer, Johnstown.
Buchanan, J. W., laborer, Johnstown.
Bumgardner Emanuel W., farmer, Adams.
Burnaugh, Samuel, miner, Gallitzin.
Coleman, Henry P., laborer, Datsyville.
Custer, F. S., laborer, Upper Yoder.
Deffler, John, carpenter, Johnstown.
Dernhart, Martin, grocer, Johnstown.
Eberly, August, merchant, Munster.
Fees, Adam, liveryman, Carrolltown.
Fitzsimmons, Ed, healer, Johnstown.
Frick, George, laborer, Johnstown.
Glasser, Jacob, farmer, Susquehanna.
Griffith, N. R., dairyman, Coopersdale.
Griffith, Lemuel, teamster, Johnstown.
Grush, Weigand, farmer, Adams.
Gutwalt, Peter, butcher, Gallitzin.
Hauman, John, foundryman, Johnstown.
Haddock, John, foll farmer, Johnstown.
Horner, F. H., millhand, Johnstown
Irwin, Michael, brakeman, Johnstown.
Jasper, Thomas, laborer, Johnstown.
Keith, Emanuel, farmer, Jackson.
Kegg, James P., bricklayer, Johnstown
Kelly, Peter, farmer Jackson.
Krebs, J. E., engineer, Johnstown.
Leary, M. L., saddler, Chest Springs.
Letzinger, William, farmer, Allegheny.
Lowman, Michael, clerk, Johnstown.
Maley, Buch, carpenter, Johnstown.
Mason, Sherman, laborer, Johnstown.
McGrane, John, driller, Chest Springs.
Miller, Fred, barber, Johnstown.
Miller, Martin S., laborer, Johnstown.
Mosley, John M., laborer, Lilly.
Neary John, millhand, Johnstown
Pringle, Isaac, farmer, Summerhill.
Rea, Tom, blacksmith, Hastings.
Ripple, L. J., clerk, Johnstown.
St Clair Jackson, teamster, Morrellville.
Sloan, Frank, millhand, Johnstown.
Sparks, Charles W., blacksmith, South Fork.
Swartzentruver, Petty, miner, South Fork.
Tigert, James, machinest, Johnstown.
Treat, Isaac, farmer, Richland.
Warden, Emory, laborer, Johnstown.
Waugh, James R., laborer, Johnstown.
Wharton, Arthur, farmer, Clearfield.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Ambrose, George R., carpenter, Johnstown.
Arthurs, Samuel, carpenter, Johnstown.
Baker, W. C., machinest, Coopersdale.
Bailey, William H., foreman, Johnstown.
Hamm, David, farmer, Susquehanna.
Blouch, A. W., clerk, Johnstown.
Bogus, Alex., laborer, Upper Yoder.
Cadwell, Samuel, laborer, Westmont.
Cense, William, miner, Elder.
Clemstine, Julius, mason, Washington.
Cornelius, J. K., merchant, Patton.
Davis, Wm. S., clerk, Ebensburg.
Davis, John S., farmer, Cambria.
Diehl, George C., laborer, Portage township.
Dunmyer, H. W., miner, South Fork.
Dirkes, Sherman, laborer, Stonycreek.
Fritz, John, Sr., wagonmaker, Johnstown.
Gates, Joseph, teamster, Morrellville
Hammer, Joseph S., justice of the peace, Upper Yoder.
Hansom, O. C., miner, Elder.
Hawkins, D. E., paperhanger, Johnstown.
Hipps, Joseph, farmer, Chest.
Horner, Harry L., laborer, Stonycreek.
Jones, Jo n H., laborer, Lower Yoder.
Knorr, William, tanner, Cambria.
Kopelin, Matthias, wheelwright, Johnstown.
Kunkle, S. Y., clerk, Cooperdale.
Miller, Charles, mail carrier, Reade.
Miller, Jacob, teamster, Johnstown.
Mills, John, laborer, Clearfield.
Moody, Tobias, laborer, Johnstown.
Parks, John T., backsmith, Johnstown.
Peterson, Frank P., plasterer, Upper Yoder.
Pringle, Pearl, laborer, Conkin.
Prosser, Lewis, clerk, Johnstown.
Reigle, Joseph, farmer Allegheny.
Rhineholt, John, laborer, Johnstown.
Saltzkeld, J. F., constable, South Fork.
Shrift, Peter, carpenter, Summerhill.
Sloan, Philip, millhand, Johnstown.
Statler, W. B., tinner, Johnstown.
Stineman, Albert, superintendent, South Fork.
Stone, Thomas C., machinest, Johnstown.
Stophel, Frank, brakeman, East Conemaugh.
Studt, Charles, foreman, Lilly.
Van Ormer, Joseph, gentleman, Reade.
Varner, William, laborer, Johnstown.
Vaughn, Leander, laborer, Johnstown.
Weaver, Uriah, farmer, Richland.
Whitstone, Ed., bricklayer, Johnstown.

### Real Estate Transfers.

A. E. Patton, trustee, to Patton Hotel Company, Patton, $30.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company to Patton Hotel Company, Patton, $400.

Martin Scanlan to Thomas J. Scanlan, Washington township, $784.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Schira, Carroll township, $29.

Elizabeth Gray to Cresson & Clearfield Coal & Coke Company, Reade township, $2,500.

Edward Nagle to Martha Conway, Dean township, $1.

Henry L. Peden's administrator to Wm. H. Wilson, Johnstown, $725.

Mary A. Shaffer to Gustave Hanitsch, Conemaugh, $2,500.

Jackson township school district to John A. Gray, Jackson township, $1.

John A. Gray to Jackson township school district, Jackson township, $1.

Chest Creek Land & Improvement Company to Patton Hotel Company, Patton, $170.

J. C. Stineman to Henry Watters, South Fork, $150.

Mathiot Reade to Washington township school district, Washington township, $50.

George Wehn, Sr., trustee, to George Harrison, Jackson township, $122.

Thomas Barnes to Levi Plouse, Susquehanna township, $1,750.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Roselia Litzinger, Clearfield and Carroll townships, $15.

Albert L. Johnson to Anna L. Eldrich, Johnstown, $750.

Samuel H. Horner to Thomas E. Reynolds, Stonycreek, $1,850.

David H. Rorabaugh to David Rorabaugh, East Conemaugh, $1,200.

Harry H. Riblett to Harry Rheam, West Taylor township, $500.

Margaret P. McConaughy to Joseph Gouchar, Lower Yoder township, $325.

John Williams to Charles H. Williams, Morrellville, $800.

Augustine Huber, Sr., to Augustine K. Huber, Patton, $900.

Frank Page to Julius Luck, Brownstown, $550.

Wm. S. Ake to Rolla C. Coplin, Adams township, $35.

D. A. Sipe to Peter P. Sipe, Summerhill, $100.

Joseph M. Switzer to Wm. Switzer, Carroll township, $500.

D. A. Sipe to Mary Plummer, Summerhill, $20.

Ratio Wilson to Elias Crissman, Lower Yoder township, $620.

Ratio Wilson to Elias Crissman, Lower Yoder township, $700.

Cambria Iron Company to Edward Farmer, East Conemaugh, $550.

John Sanker to Joseph W. Storm, Cresson, $85.

### The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

### Married.

DUNMIRE—WAGONER.—Married at the residence of the brides parents near Belsano, June 14, by Rev. R. H. Fish, Mr. Jas. B. P. Dunmire, of South Fork, and Miss Birdie A. Wagoner, of Belsano.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE
Estate of William Gillan, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of William Gillan, deceased, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY GILLAN,
Jackson Twp., June 15, 1894.X Administratrix.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.
H. B. NOEL,
JOHN LEHR,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.
Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894.—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Biter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at a reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up this course should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.
JENNIE CRAVER.
mch30

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of stockholders for election of directors of Cresson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company at Fragality, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
B. O. HAGAN,
Jun 7, 1894 Secretary.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in June, 11 o'clock, M.
THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LASIMER, Secretary. President.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The many patients of Dr. Salm are notified that hereafter his office will be at the Capital Hotel in Johnstown, where his accommodations are better. jan1.5


# B. & B.

Quality, Style and Price.

Three considerations which must be of more than ordinary interest to our customers, or we'd not do so.

***MAIL ORDER BUSINESS***

amounting as it does to hundreds of thousands annually.

*New English Style Check Suitings*—6 different colorings—42 inches wide, 60 cents a yard.

*New Granite and Covert Suitings*—46 to 56 inches, 75 cents to $1.20 per yard.

These are but single items from large re-assortments of fine stylish goods—a constant renewal of newest, most stylish *Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings*, gives you a chance of buying "Up-to-Date" fabrics at this store throughout the entire season—and always at *Less Prices*.

Most elegant assortments of Novelty Taffeta and India Silks we've ever shown—30c, 65c, 75c, 85c, to $1.25.

Good quality printed *India Silks*—Navy and Black grounds with White Printings—25c to 35c a yard.

*Wash Goods Department*—a good-sized store in itself—Values without parallel.

*Linen Flax Suitings*—36 inches wide—40c a yard.

*Fine Galatea Cloth*—30 inches wide—15c, 20c, to 30c.

*Killarney Hand-Spun Duck Suitings*—soft finish—Plain Navy, and Pink and Blue—stripes or White grounds—30 inches wide— 25cts.

*Fine French Organdies*—beautiful in colors and designs, 32 in-hes wide— 30cts.

*French Jaconet Organdies*—good printings 31 inches wide— 20cts

One lot 25c. fine *Zephyr Ginghams*—good colors, neat designs—30 inches wide— 12½cts. a yard.

*Colored Duck Suitings* in plain colors and neat figures and dots—28 inches wide—10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. to finest at 40c.

Write *Our M. O. Dept.* for samples, illustrated catalogue and price list—you'll soon learn the way of economical buying—and we'll get your patronage.

# BOGGS & BUHL,

**Allegheny, Pa.**

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

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$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
KLEIN'S
Silver Age Rye,
Per Full Quart, - $1.50
KLEIN'S
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AND BARLEY MALT,
Per Full Quart. - $1.25
KLEIN'S
Bear Creek Rye,
Per Full Quart, - $1.00
If your dealer does not have it, send direct to headquarters for it. *We pay all expressage.*
MAX KLEIN,
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1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm. Large profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Gen. Agt., 348 Broadway, N. Y.

# ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

## BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 7 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS

We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....66c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....90c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left.....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher.....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.

AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
A so'id leather working shoe for wear, n shoddy.....90c a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace.....$1.75—they are worth $2.50.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf.....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan

Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo

Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE A LEADER

on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for

$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than

$6.00.

Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.

Yours,

H. ORTH,

THE LEADER.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
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T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
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## AN EQUITABLE ARRANGEMENT.

**He Bore an Envied Name, While She Possessed Coveted Riches.**

The lady was a widow and rich—very rich—as the French novelist says, richissime. The gentleman was a widower, past sixty; extremely, even ridiculously, poor, and the last of a most noble and most historical house. History is full of the achievements of his people. Froissart mentions their exploits in every other page; they were always taking this side or the other, for the king and against the king; when they took a side they meant it; out they marched, they and theirs, in full armor.

Whichever side they took, it always ended in their being captured and decapitated for high treason, or else killed in battle. From father to son, from generation to generation, for long centuries none of them ever went out of the world from an inglorious feather bed; it was always from the grassy field of honor or from a scaffold. A gray beard was unknown in that house; nor had any of them ever experienced the tender emotions of a grandfather.

The lady, besides being a widow and richissime, was of ignoble origin, and her late husband had made his money in trade. Reflection upon this point made her unhappy. She was so rich that she thought she ought also to be noble, just to correspond. It is a common confusion of thought. She desired, above all things, to connect her riches with an ancient name, and she heard of this old nobleman, and she made a proposition to him. "Marry me," she said. "Give me that right to use your name. In return I will give you as handsome an annuity as you can possibly desire. You shall have the means of living as you please, and of obtaining all that you can desire. I will not ask you to live in my house. You shall live where you please. I will only ask that, for appearance sake, you will take your place at my dinners, and that you will show up, as the lord of the house, at my receptions."

'Twas arranged in this sense. The lady took and furnished for herself a great hotel, writes Walter Besant in London Queen. She had the rooms decorated in honor of this and that illustrious ancestor. The arms of the house were everywhere; the portraits, busts and statues of the house were in all the rooms; the pictures represented scenes and episodes in the history of the house. The servants wore the ancient livery, the well-known livery of the house.

The hotel became the museum of the house, and at dinners and on reception nights the duke himself was always present, grave, dignified and stately, with the look of one who had stepped out of a picture frame five hundred years old, and had put on the clothes of the nineteeth century, but not its manners. When madame, the duchess, was not at home he lived in his own chambers, at the club, after his own fashion. An excellent bargain, was it not, and one that seems perfectly fair to both parties.

## RECKLESS WASTE OF LIFE.

**Few of the Latest Discoveries of Hygienic Science Are Yet Utilized.**

An interesting and to a certain extent instructive statement has just appeared showing what a reckless waste of life is going on among us all the time, says Demorest's Magazine. The number of deaths from causes preventable by means now well known to science is shown to constitute almost the entire death list of one of the leading cities of the country, where, after a death rate of 697, there were only twenty-five deaths recorded from old age. Seventeen of these deaths occured from typhoid fever, a disease which should never exist in a civilized country. In the French and German armies, where a modern system of treatment prevails, only one typhoid patient in fifty dies.

Pulmonary diseases carry off 249 persons on this list, and yet it is asserted that even in cases where children inherit a tendency to consumption there is no need for it to develop if proper precautions are taken in time regarding exercise, breathing and habits. Stomach troubles claim 155 more victims, and are attributable entirely to carelessness in eating and drinking—a proper regulation of diet, as it is claimed, being all that would be necessary to prevent every one of them. This reduces the death rate from a little over 19 to about 6 per cent., and, with the natural addition to the length of those lives reported to have been lost through old age, would probably bring up the average sum of human years to 175 or even higher.

The fact is that few of the latest discoveries of science are utilized to benefit humanity. People seldom call upon the doctors until their condition has become chronic, and then, to save expense, they rarely undergo thorough treatment. Then, again, we go on eating and drinking what we know is the last thing we should think of putting into our stomachs, in utter disregard of the laws of diet. We habitually drink water that is often as certain a poison as strychnine or alcohol; we live under sanitary conditions which render perfect health an impossibility, and, lastly, we load our lives with burdens which, while assisting in no way to our betterment, sap the very roots of our existence and make life a melancholy pilgrimage. Who shall rear a temple to the goddess Hygea and make Methuselahs as common as roses in June?

## NAMES FOR GIRL BABIES.

SUSAN is Hebrew, a lily.

ALMA is Latin, the kindly.

RACHEL is Hebrew, the lamb.

MARGARET is Greek—the pearl.

CLARA in Latin, the bright one.

ADELINE is German, the princess.

EUNICE is Greek, the fair victory.

MINNIE is a diminutive of Margaret.

RUTH is Hebrew, and means beauty.

SOPHIA is Greek, and means wisdom.

FLORENCE is Latin, the blooming one.

AGATHA is a Greek name, the good one.

ARABELLA is Latin, the beautiful altar.

ROSAMOND is Saxon, the rose of Peace.

LUCY is the feminine of the Latin Lucius.

EDITH and Editha are Saxon, happiness.

LOUISA is German, the feminine of Louis.

ESTHER is a Hebrew word meaning secret.

SARAH, the Hebrew name, means princess.

**An Untaught Heathen's Views.**

The untaught heathen is sometimes wiser than we give him credit for being. So is the mother of his children. One of these mothers has recently expressed her opinion to a woman missionary and the missionary's reply is not given. But here are the words of the heathen woman: "You can read and write, but what is the use of that? You will have to stand before God and give an account of your conduct. He created you to get married, and he will punish you. You should repent and get married at once. Then, perhaps, you will be forgiven, and you may come and teach us to read and write."

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads the OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

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## THE MARGAY CAT.

**An Interesting Member of the Feline Race and Its Peculiarities.**

The Margay, or American tiger cat, is a little smaller than the ocelot and not quite so handsome. The legs and feet are spotted in true leopard fashion, but the shoulders, sides and back are plentifully besprinkled with small, irregular rosettes or else big black blotches, which on the shoulders are lengthened into semi-circular bands. The ground color is bright tawny above and lighter below. A specimen in the American museum of natural history measures twenty-four inches in length of head and body; tail, ten inches, and height at the shoulder, ten and one-half inches. Of all the American Felidæ, writes W. T. Hornaday in St. Nicholas, the Margay cat approaches nearest to the domestic cat in temper and habits. In South America, where it is commonest, it is often tamed and allowed the freedom of a house because of the rats it exterminates. It is said to make, when caught young and well treated, a very docile animal. In its wild state, however, it is death on poultry and young pigs, and wherever a house stands at the edge of its jungle home it makes itself a great nuisance. I once shot a bold and audacious specimen on the Essequibo river in South America about midday as it was in the very act of carrying off a duckling from a spot within thirty yards of the house.

The home of the Margay cat is in the heavy, low-lying forests of tropical America, from the state of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, southward through the whole of Central and South America to Paraguay. Even hunters seldom see it save along the margins of watercourses, a very favorite resort for forest dwellers generally.

## SHE SNICKERED.

**A Case Where the Astrology Racket Did Not Work.**

The brown-eyed, blonde young woman from the west had charmed a swel young man with her large and commodious fortune, and he was doing al in his power to win her, says the Detroit Free Press. She wasn't a fool b a great deal, and that made it ninet per cent. more difficult for him, an forced him to develop all his resources. At last he struck upon a plan which he thought had the prize package in it.

"I have never told you," he said to her one evening, "that long before I ever saw you fate had directed me to you."

"Indeed?" she responded, so sincerely that his heart beat faster, and her face blushed at the compliment.

"Yes, and it came about in a remarkable way. Just for fun, one day, I consulted an astrologist, and she told me that I would never care for any woman until I had met one who was then only a schoolgirl, a beautiful, golden-haired creature, with wonderful brown eyes, whose home was toward the setting sun. I laughed at the prophecy, but I found that the words of the seer were true, for I never cared for any woman until I saw you."

Then he stopped, embarrassed and palpitating, thinking she would fall into his arms. But she did not; on the contrary, she snickered.

"Are you sure your astrological friend spoke of a golden-haired schoolgirl?" she asked.

"How could I ever forget?" he responded, intensely.

"You couldn't, probably," she twittered; "only, when I was a schoolgirl I wasn't golden-haired. I've only been using blondine for the last year, don't you know?" And then a heavy weight seemed to fall on him and he staggered away.

## TRAINED FOR FIVE YEARS.

**How the Fighting Bulls of Spain Are Prepared for the Ring.**

The bulls used for fighting purposes are a specially selected, specially cared-for class, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review. They are all pedigreed. Andalusia is especially the district of the bull. Here, at the age of one year, the young bulls are separated from the heifers, branded with the owner's mark, and turned out loos on the plains to graze with others o their own age. When a year older, th young bulls are gathered together i order that their mettle and fighting qualities may be tested. One of thes is separated from the herd and chase by a man on horseback, who, by th skillful use of a blunted lance, over throws the escaping bull, whereupo another rider comes in front of the an imal with a sharper lance to withstan the expected attacks. If the bull, o regaining his feet, attacks the rider twice it is passed as a fighting animal, but if it turns tail and runs off then it is set aside to be killed or to be used i agricultural work. And so with eac animal until the whole herd o two-year-olds has been tested. Each bull that has stood the test successfully is then entered in the herd book with a description of its appearance, and receives a name. The process o careful selection goes on from year t year until the bull is five years old when, should its mettle still prov true, it is ready for the arena, an flaming posters appear on the walls o Madrid or Seville announcing that E partero (or whatever his name is) wil on such a date make his first and fina appearance. A good, "warrantable" five-year-old bull for the fighting arena costs from three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars.

## PEOPLE ACROSS THE SEA.

His majesty of Portugal, in consideration of the small size of his kingdom, contents himself with $634,440 a year.

THE emperor of China is rejoicing in the arrival of an heir. The baby has been temporarily named Ah Goo Prittee-Prittee.

THE late Dom Pedro had the largest aquamarine ever known. It was said, in size and shape, to approximate a calf's head.

JULES SIMON, the eminent Frenchman, who is nearly eighty years of age, will shortly undergo an operation to prevent total blindness.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI'S title is one of courtesy, though it is recognized at European courts. He is a descendant of the army favorite whom Napoleon placed on the throne of Poland.

THE richest German is considered to be M. Albert Hoesch, the principal owner of the great Hoesch steel works near Dortmund. His annual income is a little over two million dollars.

CRISPI, the Italian prime minister, is suffering from a cataract in his eyes. Two of the most prominent oculists in Italy, Profs. Secondi and Martini, will perform an operation at the end of March.

## SERMONETTES.

I THINK our steps vary as much as the human fall.

A LEARNED man says in a book, otherwise beautiful with truth, that villages are family groups.

THERE are, I dare say, many lovers who would never have been drawn to each other had they met for the first time as, they say, they met the second time.

WE should be slower to think that the man at his worst is the real man, and certain that the better we are ourselves the less likely is he to be at his worst in our company.—J. M. Barrie, in Little Minister.


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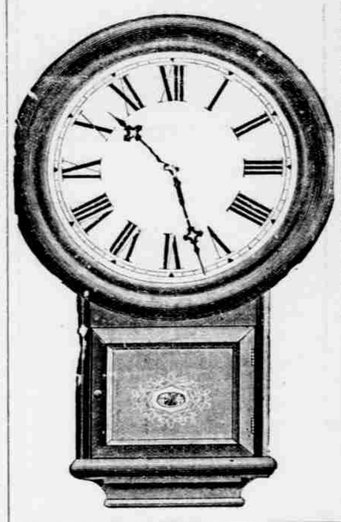

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Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

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☞ Ladies waited on at their residences.

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Your patronage solicited.

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## WING FEATHERS.

**The Marvelous Mechanical Provisions of Nature.**

Feathers are peculiar to birds, and in their typical form have a shaft or stiff central rod fixed at one end into the skin and free at the other. From the two opposite sides of this shaft grow thin, flat plates, constituting the web or vane of the feather. This web, however, is not a simple, solid structure like a piece of paper, or even the leaf of a plant. It is composed of an immense number of horny filaments placed side by side and set obliquely on the shaft, to which they are fixed by their inner ends.

To understand what follows, I would ask my reader, says a writer in Good Words, to take a goose quill, or a feather of the wing of any bird that may be at hand, and look at it carefully. He will see that these separate filaments of which the vane is composed, technically called barbs, although really distinct from each other and only attached to the common stem at their base, have a curious tendency to cling together, so as to form a continuous structure, and that it takes a slight but distinct amount of force to separate them and that after they have been pulled or forced apart, if they are brought in contact again by gently stroking the feather in the right direction, or by waving it briskly through the air, they will join again as before. He will also find that this operation may be repeated an indefinite number of times.

Of all the marvelous mechanical adaptations we meet with in nature there is nothing more wonderful than that which is seen in every feather of a bird's wing. The object is evidently to produce an expanded surface, light, strong, and practically indestructible, one capable of resisting the pressure brought to bear upon it in buffeting the strongest winds without permanently splitting or being torn in tatters.

## A CEMETERY FOR PET DOGS.

**London Has One—Many Gravestones with Tender Inscriptions.**

London has a pet-dog cemetery. In this town when a very dear and beloved doggie dies he must be buried all alone by himself, because the regular cemeteries have officials and lot owners who object to receiving other than human corpses within their gates. The London dogs' cemetery is near the Victoria gate in Hyde park.

In the rear of the gate-keeper's lodge is a piece of ground which looks like a tiny garden. In the midst of the flowers, however, are a number of small marble tombstones. Arranged in rows, each bearing some tender inscription, with tiny gravel paths between and an arch of ivy to greet the spectator, one counts about forty of these pretty tokens of remembrance.

"Poor Little Prince" is the inscription over the grave of the duke of Cambridge's dead-and-gone pet. Others among the dead have the names of Jack, Tip, Topsy, Flo, Sprite, Vic, Darling and Zoe. Each grave has its well-trimmed bushes of evergreen, and here and there are ornaments in the shape of large white shells.

Very few people in London, apart from those whose pets sleep their last in this peaceful little spot, are aware of its existence. Should it be duplicated on this side of the Atlantic there is no doubt the tiny burial plot would be readily sold. The Pet Dog society, for instance, would naturally be interested in such an institution and many tender-hearted women and some animal-loving men would be glad to bury their dead pets in just this sort of a place.

## IMITATED A DOG TOO WELL.

**Powers of a Lancashire Ventriloquist Set Him Into Trouble.**

An English professional ventriloquist in Lancashire lately received what is perhaps as high a compliment to his professional powers as ever was paid to one of his tribe, and yet, as Mr. Toole used to say, "he is not happy." It appears from proceedings at the Wallassey petty sessions that this ventriloquist prided himself greatly on his skill in imitating the cries of a dog, and that one day, at Seacombe Ferry, he agreed to give an exhibition of this sort of mimicry, and proceeded to do so by beating a hand-bag, from which the most agonizing cries, as of a dog, appeared to come. The first result was that an old lady rushed at the ventriloquist and tried to hit him with an umbrella. She desisted when told it was a joke; but a man named Scott, a meat contractor, then rushed across the road, took the ventriloquist by the throat, and struck him on the face and head several times, inflicting injuries which led to erysipelas in the ear, for which the sufferer claimed damages. In the witness box he repeated the sham dog-beating performance. For the defense it was contended that the defendant was genuinely deceived by the simulated agonies of the supposed dog, and had simply seized the bag in order to prevent further cruelty; and it was urged that any person playing such tricks in public must take the consequences. Finally the magistrate dismissed the case, but made no order as to costs.

## EVERY SEVEN YEARS.

**A Curious Belief in Regard to Physical Regeneration.**

It is surprising how many people believe that the entire body of a man is renewed every seven years exactly, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This used to be taught in books, and, although not orthodox now, is still accepted as gospel by many. To show its inaccuracy one has only to hit a nail on his finger hard enough, for in that case the injured object will come off and be replaced by an entirely new nail.

If this process occupied seven years such an accident would be a very tiresome affair, but, as any mechanic will tell you, it occupies a few weeks. The growth is more rapid in summer than winter, but never taking more than four months. So far as the nails are concerned, then, the renewal process is repeated about twenty-one times during the regulation seven years, and the theory is thus destroyed, even if no other proof of its falsity were forthcoming.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

SALT dissolved in alcohol will take out grease spots.

MOTHS dislike newspapers as much as the prepared tar paper.

RUGS when shaken should be handled by the middle, and not the ends.

CAULIFLOWER used for pickles should be prepared by first boiling the vegetable.

A TEASPOONFUL of powdered borax added to cold starch will tend to give the linen an extra stiffness.

POLE rings can be made to run easily by rubbing the pole with kerosene until thoroughly smooth.

**A Suspicious Circumstance.**

In a Maine town a little while ago the local champion liar was brought up before the justice for stealing hens. It was a pretty plain case, and, by the advice of his lawyers, the prisoner said: "I plead guilty." This surprising answer in place of the string of lies expected staggered the justice. He rubbed his head. "I guess—I'm afraid—well, Hjram," said he, after a thoughtful pause, "I guess I'll have to have more evidence before I sentence you."


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MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was troubled with THOUSANDS also much with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life CURED and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. The best remedy is Ayer's Pills. Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.
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## DEFINITION OF A TEN

**Von Bulow Regarded Such a Singer Illness, Not a Man.**

As a conductor he [illegible] marvels, even with an [illegible] chestra, and this is the perfect perhaps enjoyed most [illegible] pare his conducting to [illegible] playing, and say at the end [illegible] cert, provided he was satisfi [illegible] is the finest Beethoven I [illegible] on," says the Saturday Re [illegible] at orchestra rehearsals [illegible] interesting as Verdi and [illegible] formances—Carmen, for [illegible] under his baton were the [illegible] a musician could enjoy. [illegible] tion with the operatic stage [illegible] the definition of a tenor [illegible] fault not to repeat: "A tenor [illegible] Mensch; es ist eine Krankheit [illegible] or is not a man; it is an illness [illegible] since an anse lote has [illegible] room for another illness.

It will be remembered that [illegible] or three years ago the [illegible] in the course of a speech [illegible] er rudely to the "[illegible] at the existing regime and [illegible] such to shake off the [illegible] land's soil. The speech [illegible] usual stir in all circles [illegible] large contingent of officers [illegible] who took the hint and [illegible] forthwith as Stanislaus [illegible] who had always sought [illegible] write, held his tongue [illegible] at the first philharmonic [illegible] conducted in Berlin [illegible] the platform he took [illegible] handkerchief and in full [illegible] audience began to dust [illegible] to show that he was [illegible] the existing state of things.

He took it also [illegible] Count Hochberg when the [illegible] despot had him turned out of [illegible] in opera house. It was at a [illegible] forte recital at the [illegible] where, by way of a [illegible] just played the first few [illegible] Figaro's aria "Non vedi [illegible] Contino." Bulow's [illegible] also an auditor of the [illegible] merit, but one by [illegible] enough, set great store [illegible] tische Quadrille and [illegible] Benvenuto Cellini [illegible] take not easily expansible [illegible] an artist and the probably [illegible] influence.

## "OLD NANCY."

**History of an Illicit Still Which Is Operated for Three Generations.**

The capture of an illicit still near Sinking mountain by [illegible] lector Brown recalls a story [illegible] continued defiance of law [illegible] was bought in New Hampshire [illegible] was put to use on the [illegible] the late George Dye. When [illegible] opened, says the St. Louis Republic, it passed into the hands [illegible] Habersham county, where [illegible] did a rushing business [illegible] There was no railroad [illegible] within one hundred miles [illegible] tion, and the liquor was [illegible] Nancy," as the still was [illegible] was the favorite trade-name [illegible] northeast Georgia, but [illegible] lines into North and South [illegible] Once the still was endangered [illegible] officers of Habersham [illegible] of the demonstration [illegible] the small log cabin [illegible] we're about all there was [illegible]

With the recent [illegible] authority "Old Nancy" [illegible] Ireland. Revenue [illegible] before United States [illegible] would tell about how [illegible] prevailing, but try [illegible] officers never could [illegible] When the distillery [illegible] found themselves [illegible] they would run the [illegible] tain or down the [illegible] panions in Habersham [illegible] possession of it and [illegible] until compelled to [illegible] was the still in [illegible] Mehlitze, of the [illegible] was killed in Gilmer [illegible] Subsequently it was [illegible] being operated on Warwoman [illegible] in Rabun county, for some [illegible]

Of late the [illegible] this writer who [illegible] been following for [illegible] of ration in a [illegible] Smoking mountain, [illegible] with an armed [illegible] cated the spot one [illegible] violent rainstorm. [illegible] filled, giving the officers [illegible] of destroying the [illegible]

## THE GREAT LAKES

**How the Five Inland Seas Got Their Names.**

The first discovery [illegible] gave it the name [illegible] another party of [illegible] "Frontenac, after [illegible] Then came the [illegible] to call it "Ontario" [illegible] George Washington, [illegible] surveyor, gives it both [illegible] "Ontario" proved the [illegible] however, and was finally [illegible]

Lake Huron was [illegible] famous Indian tribe [illegible] borders. Hennepin [illegible] "Karegnondi." In Washington's [illegible] it is mentioned as [illegible] "Huron."

Lake Michigan was [illegible] called "Lake Illinois" [illegible] of Indians who lived [illegible] the pioneer Senecas [illegible] name of Michigan and [illegible] fied by Charlevoix in [illegible]

Champlain was the first [illegible] scribe Lake Superior, [illegible] it is called "Grand Lac" [illegible] Jesuit fathers called it [illegible] "Superior." The Indians [illegible] it "Nadouessious" or [illegible] "Sioux." Late in the [illegible] received its present name, [illegible] matter was decided by the [illegible] on the early maps as "Mer [illegible]

Lake Erie was originally [illegible] Cat." "Fells," or "Felis," [illegible] of the names of the Eries [illegible] lived on its banks. [illegible] called it also "Cadaracqui," [illegible] sometimes given to Frontenac [illegible] ton's journal name "Toronto" [illegible] present name became fixed [illegible] by appearing on the [illegible]

## BITS OF PHILOSOPHY.

THAT is the [illegible] where there is no [illegible] ty, but only a calm [illegible] of sentiment.—Johnson.

WE never enjoy perfect [illegible] our most fortunate [illegible] gled with sadness [illegible] ways perplex the reality of [illegible] isfaction.—Cornelius.

THE very idea of the [illegible] of the people to establish [illegible] presupposes the duty [illegible] ual to obey the [illegible] ment.—Washington.

INDEPENDENCY may be [illegible] parative as well as in [illegible] ance: I mean when a [illegible] his desires within the [illegible] fortune.—Shenstone.

HEAVEN doth with us [illegible] torches do; not light them [illegible] selves; for if our [illegible] forth of us, 'twere [illegible] them not.—Shakespeare.

PARTING and forgetting [illegible] ful heart can do these [illegible] thoughts, our great [illegible] truths of our life, [illegible] by they cannot be [illegible] consciousness; will [illegible] soever they shall go, and [illegible] nature, divine and immortal [illegible] ray.